

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE

VOL. VII. (New Series), No. 304.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1914.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free)

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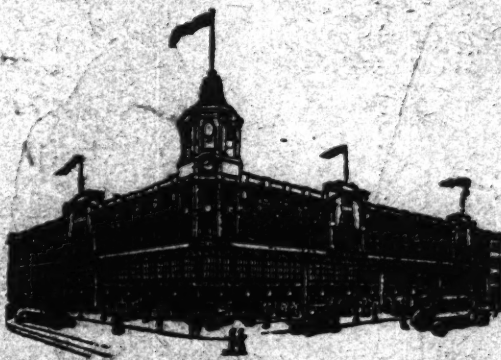
IT will be quite worth  
your while to wait till

OUR  
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SALE**

*which commences on*

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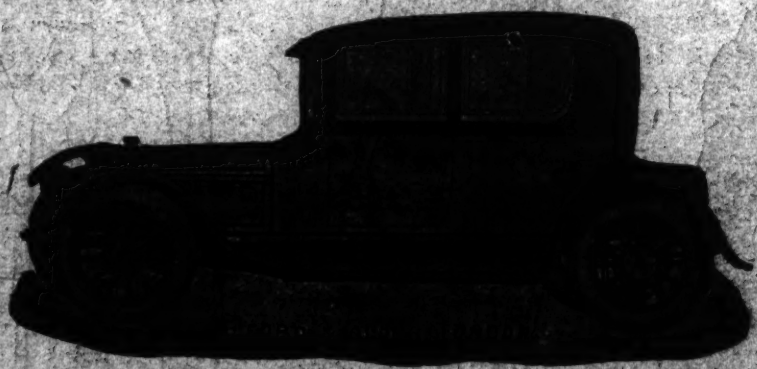
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"RICHMOND."  
(Costume Dept.)  
Smart Evening  
Frocks in Sky Blue  
Satin, with tulle of  
Nixon, edged beaded  
fringe. The bodice is  
composed of Eton  
Lace, draped with  
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rich Violet Satin, in  
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conditions find us with larger  
stocks than usual, and reductions  
have been made which are  
calculated to clear every  
department in readiness  
for the coming season.

Kindly note we do not  
hold a White Sale, there-  
fore all lingerie and white  
goods are now reduced  
for clearance. Neither do we  
buy job lines specially for sale  
purposes, so that all purchases  
from us during sale times are  
genuine Gorringe Grade goods  
at Bargain Prices.

We show here two illustrations  
of SALE VALUE from the  
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also are full of Bargains:-

Latest Novelties in Furs-Model  
Coats, Stoles, Mulls, etc. Well-  
made Fashionable Winter Coats.  
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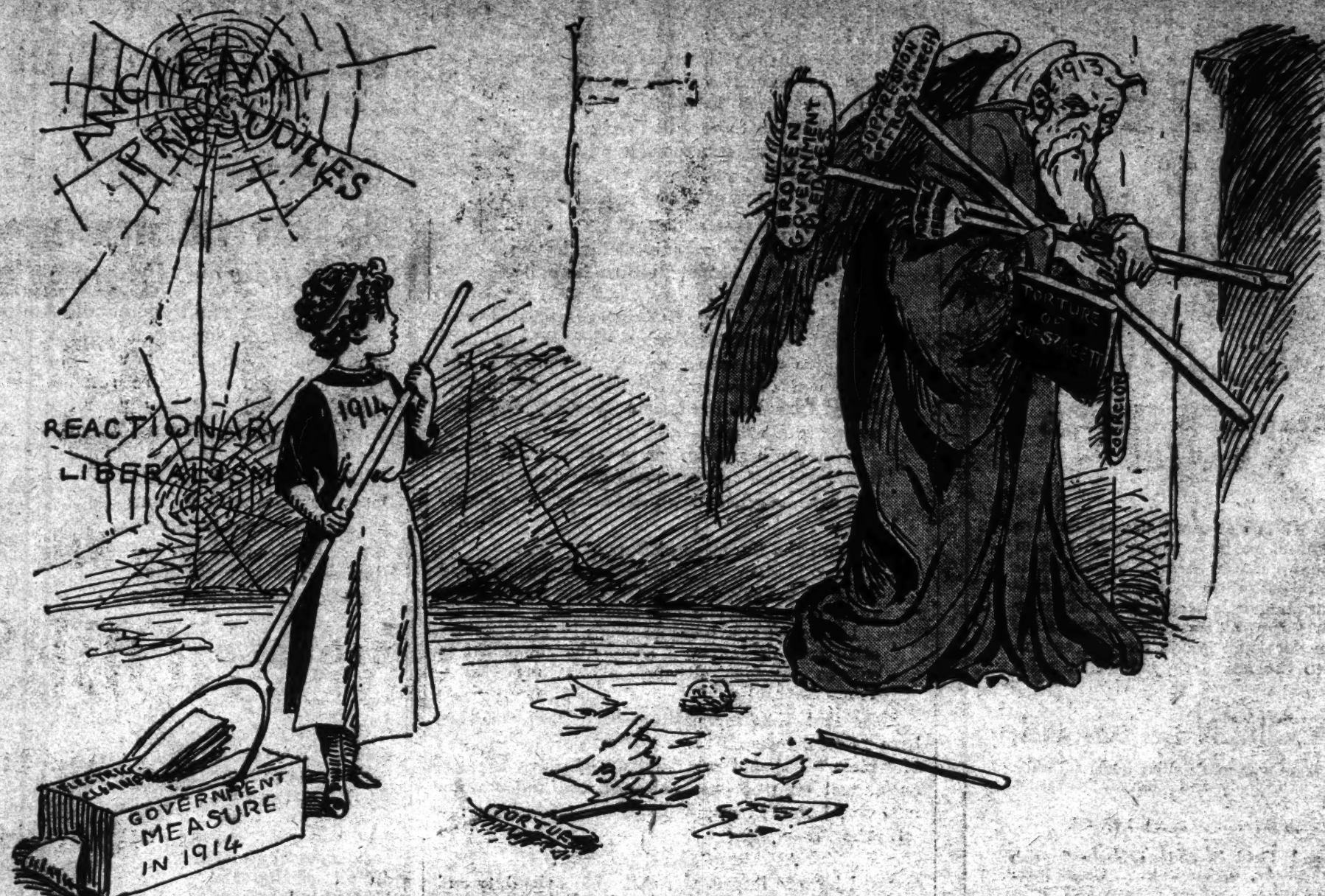


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Pony Cloth Coats-  
rich quality, the near-  
est imitation of the  
real fur. Light in  
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and excellent wear.  
Rich showy velvet  
Satin. Small, me-  
dium, large and extra  
large sizes.  
Special  
Sale Price 4 Gns.



# VOTES FOR WOMEN IN 1914



**OLD YEAR (hobbling off):** "I've left you a few cobwebs to clean up, I'm afraid."

**NEW YEAR:** "I'll soon get rid of them with my new Government measure electric cleaner!"

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## DEDICATION

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

## THE OUTLOOK

A happy New Year to all our readers, with votes for women in this country, and in many other countries as well, as its principal feature!

### Olive Schreiner in England

A great writer, and one of the pioneers of the advanced woman's movement, has passed through London this week on her way to Italy. We give, on another page, some account of Mrs. Crowright Schreiner's entertainment by the Lyceum Club last Monday evening, her one public appearance during her short stay in England, and it is encouraging to know that although she did not make a speech, the few words she was constrained to utter sounded a note of confidence in the splendid new generation of men and women she has found growing up in the old country she last saw so many years ago. It is good news that Mrs. Schreiner hopes to visit London again in the spring on her way back to South Africa.

### Death of Alleged Hunger Striker

It will be remembered that in our issue of October 17 last we drew attention to the death, alleged to be from hunger striking, of a man in Bedford Gaol, and stated our opinion, drawn from the meagre facts disclosed at the inquest, that the hunger strike theory was falsely put forward to serve the double purpose of shielding the prison officials, who had allowed the man to slip through their fingers, and of smoothing

the way for the Home Office and its underlings should one of the militant hunger strikers die in prison. Now, if we are to believe a writer in *John Bull* (December 20), we have proof that our suspicions were correct in the following letter, which was received, so that paper alleges, from the Governor of Bedford Gaol by the man's father:—

I have to inform you in reply that Reg. No. 5, Albert Davis, the prisoner who died on the 4th inst. from acute diarrhoea and pleurisy, not hunger strike, was buried in the cemetery at Bedford on Wednesday, the 8th inst. [Here follows a description of the man and his convictions.]

If this letter be authentic, we can only say that some explanation is needed of the proceedings at the inquest, when, according to the newspaper reports, both the medical officer and the Governor of Bedford Gaol allowed it to be believed that the man Davis had died from self-starvation.

### Injustice at Home and Abroad

An agitation is afoot to hold a public meeting on behalf of political prisoners in Portugal. In a letter to the *Times*, Adeline Duchess of Bedford enumerates "espionage, treachery, and illegal arrest" among the evils suffered by political opponents of the Portuguese Government; and the *Times*, commenting on her letter, says:—

If even a small part of the charges brought against the present administration of justice in Portugal is established and brought home to the British people, a flame of indignation may be kindled which would have the gravest political consequences.

We do not think the *Times* need be under any very serious apprehension in this direction. Even allowing for the fact that British humanitarians, especially if they are Liberals, are more easily stirred by injustice in Portugal than by injustice in England, we cannot believe that a people who permit the provisions of the "Cat and Mouse" Act and the shameful torture of forcible feeding to be put into force against their own countrywomen, also in prison on political grounds, will feel the flicker of a flame of any kind about the treatment of political offenders in Portugal.

### The Story of 1913

Among the special contents of this issue is a review of the year 1913 covering all the important events. We believe this will be of the greatest interest to our readers and will be of special value for the purpose of reference. In order to enable it to be easily

separated from the rest of the paper for filing, we have printed it on the four inner pages. For this and other reasons we have altered the arrangement of the paper this week, but shall return to the usual arrangement in subsequent issues of the year.

### Is the "Times" Converted?

The *Times*, true to its name at last, is realising that in order to be in the movement it must recognise the existence of woman suffrage. Astonished readers found in this anti-suffrage organ, last week, an advertisement of its Pacific Coast special number headed by the words, "How Women Won the Vote on the Pacific Coast," and followed by an almost apologetic allusion to British Columbia which has not yet enfranchised its women—but soon will, according to this advertisement. On page 208 we quote from the special supplement itself, which contains articles eulogising the manner in which the women of Washington, Oregon, California and Alaska have used their votes. If the *Times* is not completely converted, at least it deems it more profitable to pretend that it is—and this is surely the first step that counts!

### Item of Interest

We have pleasure in announcing that the Actresses' Franchise League, by a special business arrangement, are taking a space in our columns each week to give an account of their progress. We welcome the first instalment in the present issue.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Keep February 16 Free

Fellows and other readers are reminded that it is proposed to hold a Votes for Women Fellowship public meeting on the evening of February 26, particulars of which will be announced shortly. They are invited, therefore, to keep that evening free and to charge their friends to do the same.

### To Convert the Enemy

We remind our readers also of two leaflets now on sale, which can be obtained from the Business Secretary, Votes for Women Fellowship, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., price 1s. per 100, or 7s. 6d. per 1,000, post free. They are:—

(1) Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's open letter to the electors, entitled "The Sheep that Defied the Dog," which appeared in our Christmas Number, December 5.

(2) Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's "Open Letter to the Bishop of London," which appeared in Votes for Women, November 21.



The  
**SALE**  
of the  
**SEASON**  
at  
**MARSHALL &  
SNELGROVE'S**  
Commences Monday,  
Jan. 5th.

**F**AMOUS as our Sales are for rare value, we have never before been in a position to offer more extraordinary bargains. The backward season entailing little need of furs and heavy wearing apparel, leaves us overstocked. We never keep goods for one season over to the next; they must be sold.

### SPECIMEN BARGAINS

60 Raglan Coats, made in fine quality Teddy Bear cloth, body and sleeves lined silk. Usual price £3.3s.

Sale price ... £1 19s. 6d.

Silk and Gold Brocade Ribbons in rich bright colours, 6 1/2 in. wide. Usual price 7/6 per yard.

Sale price ... 4/6

Sports Scarves of the finest Cashmere wool and in the best shades. Usual price 9/6.

Sale price ... 6/11

A large selection of Tinsel Broché Gauzes, including printed effects, 8/6 to £1 15s. per yd. Many Pieces marked Half the Original Price.

40 Model Gowns, including Day and Evening Dresses, from the leading French Houses. To be Sold at Less than Half Cost Price.

30 dozen Fine Damask Bordered Towels, with huckaback or diaper centres, 27 in. by 42 in. Usual price £1 10s. 6d.

To be cleared 29/6 per dozen.

35 Pieces 50-52 in. All-Wool Tweeds and Homespuns. Remains of various ranges. All good colourings, most suitable for golf and country wear. Usual prices 3/- to 4/6 per yd.

Marked to clear 1/6 per yard.

50 dozen Irish Damask Table Napkins, 26 in. by 26 in. Very special value. Spot design only. Hemmed ready for use.

To be cleared at 10/- per dozen.

Pure Spun-Silk Combinations, with lace tops, also plain low necks or high necks. Usual price 16/6.

Sale price 10/6.

Also in heavy weight, spun plain, with plain low necks or high necks. Usual price 18/6.

Sale price 12/6.

Also high necks, long sleeves, 13/6.

The Remaining Stock of Fur Stoles and Muffs marked at Exceptionally Low Prices.

**SEND FOR THE 'BLUE BOOK'**  
of  
**BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY**

Which will be posted free on request.

You can BUY BY POST with ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE.

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&  
SNELGROVE**

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W.

### THE HAPPY TAX RESISTER

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—Happy is the nation that has no history! And likewise the Tax Resister. For three years I have paid no income tax (though I always dutifully fill up the return and solemnly apply for a reduction on account of life insurance, which is granted with equal solemnity), and there is no incident whatever to record during all that time, unless the following correspondence can be called an incident. This correspondence took place in 1911, after, I think, notice of distraint had been given:—

To the Surveyor of Taxes.

Sir,—In reply to your communication, dated the 31st ult., which I return herewith as requested, I beg to inform you that I, a member of the Women's Tax Resistance League, do not intend to pay the tax in question because I see no reason why women should contribute to the upkeep of a Government which (they being excluded from the Parliamentary Franchise) does not represent them.

I further beg to inform you that I am living in a furnished apartment at the above address, and have no goods on which to distraint.—Yours, &c.,

From the Surveyor of Taxes.

Dear Madam,—I beg to thank you for your letter of to-day's date, and to state that I quite agree with your views on this matter.

I am glad you have no goods in my district; otherwise, of course, I should be compelled to enforce payment, although against my wish.—Yours faithfully,

Since that time my path of Tax Resistance has been "Roses, roses all the way," or, perhaps, instead of "roses," I should say "writs," of which there is an annual crop of one, preceded and followed by numerous threats in varying mood, as, for instance:—

#### 1. The Threatening

Attorney-General and Yourself.

I have to inform you that unless the duty and costs out of pocket herein, amounting together, &c., be at once paid to the Accountant-General of Inland Revenue, an information will be filed against you and judgment signed thereon, &c.

#### 2. The Conciliatory

With reference to the proceedings commenced against you, &c., judgment has been signed against you in the High Court of Justice, &c. The next step will be to issue a Writ to the Sheriff's Officer for execution.

The Board are unwilling to resort to this method without giving you a final opportunity of satisfying the Crown's claims.

(Why "Crown"? I should have said King George had less to do with it than "little Mr. Mr. George.")

They will therefore hold the matter over for one week from this date, and they will, moreover, accept in lieu of the full costs the amount actually spent out of pocket, —, thereby relieving you to the extent of —.

#### 3. The Onerous

Dear Madam,—I wish you would kindly oblige by attending to my application.

#### 4. The Dark and Ominous (but also vague)

Madam,—I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to refer to their letter of the 5th ult., to which no reply has been received, and to remind you that if the circumstances are such that the Sheriff's Officer is unable immediately to put into execution the writ issued against you, the right of the Crown to enforce the judgment will remain and will enable the Board to take any necessary steps to recover the debt by levy or otherwise on a future occasion.

And so on, year in and year out, the postman treads his patient way, and I "sit tight and say nuffin".—Yours faithfully,

A Member of the Women's Tax  
Resistance League.

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Appointment.

LADIES can have their own Crochet and Lace beautifully made into Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Bedspreads, etc., at moderate prices. Best linen only used. Old Bleached and other linen for drawn thread work stocked.

#### SPECIALITIES.

Damask Table Linen.  
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Hand Embroidered Linens.

ENQUIRIES INVITED. PRICE LISTS FREE.  
MURPHY & ORR (Dept. 99), BELFAST, IRELAND

The Last Event of the Winter Season

## THE WINTER SALE

The Regent Street House of  
**PETER ROBINSON** Ld.

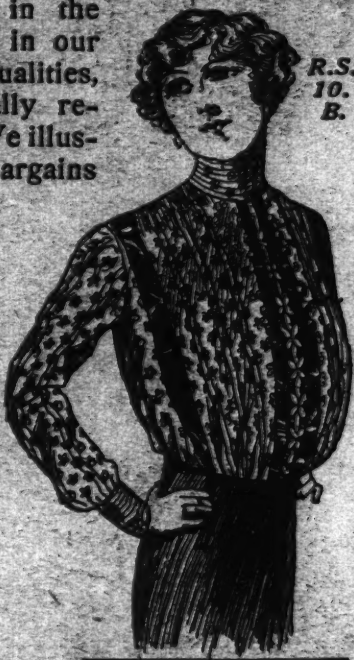
Now in Progress

THIS is an event you should not miss if you need smart, fashionable goods of the highest quality at very low prices. The Bargains are more remarkable than those offered at any previous Winter Sale. Evening Gowns, Coats & Skirts, Mantles, Fine Furs, Dainty Millinery, Blouses, etc., all in the latest fashion and in our regular standard qualities, have been specially reduced in price. We illustrate some of the Bargains in

### BLOUSES

R.S. 10. B.

Smart Blouse of tucked ninon over fancy cream net, trimmed with oriental coloured embroidery and buttons. In all colours, also black and white. 4 sizes. 14/-



R.S. 25. B.



R.S. 25. B.

White embroidered net Blouse, trimmed with goffered frills of hemstitched net, lined throughout with pink ninon and finished with tiny black ribbon bow. In 4 sizes.

15/6

R.S. 15. B.

Tailor-cut Shirt in white Jap silk 10/6

Heavier weight 18/9

In cream flannel, all-wool crepe, or cream delaine, coloured stripe. 10/6



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*Peter Robinson's*  
of Regent Street



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290 to 322, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

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THIS DAY AND THROUGHOUT JANUARY.

Sale Catalogues, containing over 100 Illustrated Bargains, sent post free on request.



No. 77 105 V.B.—  
Lingerie Blouse  
Bodice made entirely  
of Pin-tucks,  
back and front. In White only.  
All French Sizes from 30 to 54.  
Sale Price, 4/6



No. 36 V.C.—Dainty  
Evening Gown of Nylon  
over Satin. Bodice  
softly draped under  
Satin Points, edged  
Bugle Trimming. Skirt  
caught up at side (as  
sketch), and finished  
with Rose at waistbelt.  
In Black, Ivory, and all  
Evening Shades. Usual  
price, 42.—  
Sale Price, 31/6



No. 45 V.F.—Exceptional Value in  
Smart Fur-lined Gown, as sketch.  
Well-tailored Garments in Smart  
Diagonal Stripe Tweeds, lined with  
very Good Squirrel Lock. Large  
Fur Collars of Beautiful Opossum.  
In Grey, Heather, and Brown.  
Usual Prices, 7½ and 8½ gns.;  
Sale Price, 5½ gns.



No. 28 V.K.—Smart Knitted  
Sports Coat. Either Fleecy or  
Knitted. In all the leading  
Shades.  
Usual Price, 14/8  
Sale Price, 11/6



No. 90 V.U.—Lady's Sports Jacket.  
In Cardigan Ribbed Wool with "V"  
Neck and two Pockets. Colours: Sage,  
Purple, Amethyst, Rose, Geranium,  
Cerulean, Wedgewood, Tangerine, Copper,  
Emerald, Navy, &c.  
Usual Price, 12/11  
Sale Price, 11/3



No. 23 V.W.—Two's Coat.  
Tailor-made. In Brown,  
Heather, Navy, and Grey  
Mixtures.  
Usual Price, 29/6  
Sale Price, 24/9

SALE LISTS contain Bargains in Ladies' Underclothing,  
Baby Linen, Lace Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Wool Under-  
wear, Household Linen, Blankets and Down Quilts, for  
which there is no room in this advt.

D. H. Evans & Co. pay carriage throughout  
United Kingdom.

**A WOMAN'S PLAY OF A  
THOUSAND YEARS' AGO**

A play nearly a thousand years old—and a play by a woman! This is to be the next production by the Pioneer Players, who, on the evening of January 11 and the afternoon of January 12, will present at the King's Hall, Covent Garden, "Paphnutius," one of the six dramas written by the Saxon nun Hroswitha in the Benedictine nunnery of Gandersheim between the years 950 and 980.

Apart from the intrinsic merit of "Paphnutius," in which the present writer, who translated it from the very literary and correct Latin of the original, has a firm belief, the production has many interesting aspects. The years that intervened between the decay and disappearance of the classic theatre and the rise of the popular miracle and mystery plays were absolutely barren of dramatic effort. In this desert there bloomed suddenly the talent of Hroswitha, who was a born playwright as well as a consecrated nun. To her alone belongs the honour of having preserved continuity in the tradition of drama. Yet, so far as I know, the Pioneer Players' performance of "Paphnutius" will be the first public performance of any of her plays.

Europe was in a state of semi-barbarism when Hroswitha wrote these dramas, but in monasteries such as hers of Gandersheim, it is indisputable that a high standard of culture and learning prevailed. One of the first duties of every Benedictine community was the formation of a library. "Paphnutius," and all Hroswitha's plays and poems, prove that she had an intimate knowledge of classic authors, of the science of music, and of ancient philosophy. They afford a striking example of the fact, too often ignored nowadays, that when women are given an opportunity they seldom fail to rise to it.

Was Hroswitha a "feminist"? It is improbable that the idea that a woman is not a complete human being, and therefore not entitled to complete opportunities for development, but only to those circumscribed ones which man is graciously pleased to accord her, ever occurred to the playwright nun. The Abbess of her convent, whose help and encouragement in her literary work she acknowledges in the preface to her plays, ruled a tract of land as big as Wales, and was entitled to a seat in the Imperial Diet. The Emperor Otho II. commissioned Hroswitha to write the panegyric of his father, Otho I., because of her well known literary talent. Unlike some women of letters of a later time, Hroswitha makes no apology for her sex in her preface. Her humility is the humility of a soul in the presence of God, not of a "poor weak woman" apologising to man for her temerity in showing literary talent!

"Paphnutius" describes the conversion of Thais, the great actress and courtesan of Alexandria, who, like St. Mary Magdalen, became a saint through deep and sincere penitence, and was at her death received with special joy and honour into the "great white rose of paradise." Hroswitha follows the story as told by Rufinus very closely, but, like a true dramatist, she concentrates on its essentials and is always an artist as well as a moralist. To the typically modern mind, the harsh penance imposed on Thais by the monk Paphnutius may seem outrageous, but to Hroswitha it was simple and inevitable. "Il faut être saint pour comprendre la sainteté," and it is necessary to understand the ascetic ideal which insisted that no sacrifice in this world was too great for the sake of the soul to understand the mind of Hroswitha.

There is one other woman's speaking part in "Paphnutius" besides that of Thais. It is that of the Abbess at the head of the "college of virgins" where Paphnutius takes Thais after she has renounced her life of pleasure. No less an actress than Miss Ellen Terry is playing this Abbess, who receives the penitent with a gentleness and charity which are not often met with in this less austere age. "What misery!" is the Abbess's only comment when she hears what Thais' life has been. "She is the more unfortunate," she replies to Paphnutius, when he expresses the opinion that as Thais was a Christian her sin was the greater.

It is the custom to talk as if the age of faith and contemplation in which Hroswitha lived were over. Many things have changed during the last nine hundred years, but the Benedictine order of which she was a member still exists, still adheres to the same ideals. The music which is to be sung during the action of "Paphnutius" was selected and arranged by a Benedictine nun who is leading to-day the selfsame life that Hroswitha led. In whatever spirit readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN may regard the ideals of "Paphnutius," I am sure that their interest will be roused by the production of a play written by a woman, translated by a woman, produced by a woman, and adorned with melodies of the best period of plainsong, which we should never have been able to obtain for this production but for the industry and talent of a woman!

Christopher St. John.

**THE URBITOR  
BURBERRY**

The permanent characteristic of the British Climate is its changeability—settled contrariety—changes of weather—which call for something out of the ordinary as protective covering.

THE URBITOR, under these conditions, is invaluable. No other overcoat or weatherproof offers so many advantages.

Be the weather mild or chilly, an URBITOR is the coat to wear. In the former case, it is light and air-free; in the latter, its dense weaving prevents penetration by wind or cold.

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THE URBITOR is made of pure wool coatings, especially manufactured by Burberrys for the purpose of obtaining the perfect weatherproof.

The choice of patterns is unlimited, ranging through all colours and shades.

There are very many designs of THE URBITOR coat itself—models for every purpose.

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Write for the book of THE URBITOR. It is well worth while.

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Subscriptions to the Paper should be sent to The Publisher, **VOTES FOR WOMEN**, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

The terms are, post free, 6s. 6d. annual subscription, 3s. 3d. for six months inside the United Kingdom, 2s. 8d. (\$2.25c.) and 4s. 4d. (\$1.15c.) abroad, payable in advance.

The Paper can be obtained from all newsagents and bookstalls. In New York, at Brentano's; Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta; and at Handel House, Ltd., Bloff Street, Johannesburg.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1914.

## L'ARMÉE EST MORTE, VIVE L'ARMÉE!

No one can read the story of woman suffrage in 1913, told elsewhere in this issue, without realising that the movement is palpitating with life. A cause which has evoked such passionate deeds, such unflinching courage, and such unflagging zeal on behalf of its adherents, and which has called out into opposition against it the most crafty devices of politicians and the cruellest methods of coercion, is a cause which friend and foe alike must account of vital moment to the human race.

No single year before has seen anything like the diversity of progress which has been made in 1913. The constitutional suffragists claim between ten and twenty thousand active converts to the cause; the revolutionists point with satisfaction to the fact that women are feared to-day all over the country where formerly they were merely ignored. Woman suffrage, as an idea, has already triumphed, even though as an integral part of the British Constitution it has yet to materialise.

But this is not all; when the year 1913 opened, many suffragists were still being imposed upon with specious promises of Government neutrality to private members' Bills and of free votes upon woman suffrage amendments to Government Bills. All that cloud of unreality has now been swept away. With a few negligible exceptions, every suffragist inside and outside the House of Commons knows that the only avenue through which women will win votes is a Government measure, introduced and supported throughout with the full prestige of the Government.

The immediate question is therefore narrowed down to a single issue. Will the Liberal Government now in office announce in the King's Speech on the 10th of February next a Woman Suffrage Bill, and will they carry this promise into effect during the session of 1914? Liberal suffragist M.P.'s answer this question frankly in the negative. There is not, they say, owing to Mr. Asquith's opposition and the division in the Cabinet, the least prospect of a Government measure during this session or indeed during this Parliament; perhaps before the next general election Mr. Asquith may retire, or some other way out of the difficulty may have been found. But the delay, they hold, is not very important; women can well afford to wait, and when the right moment comes the reform will be carried by the great Liberal Party.

This cheerful and complacent attitude as to the unimportance of delay is at direct variance with the facts. Every year that women remain voteless they suffer under scandalously unjust laws, and the lives of themselves and their children are wantonly sacrificed. Every year that women are not consulted, the statute book is blotted with fresh legislation which, like the Insurance Act, is grossly unfair to them. Every year the exclusion of women from equal citizenship with men is attended with the gravest detriment to the whole policy and administration of the country.

Another fact which should weigh with statesmen and urge them to speedy action is that a large number of the women in the suffrage movement, exasperated beyond endurance by long-drawn-out delay, are in open rebellion. The law is set at defiance. Property is destroyed. An example of revolution is being set by women which other sections of the community are not slow to follow. Order is giving place to anarchy all over the country, and men and women are losing their respect for a Government which denies justice and despises principle.

Last, and perhaps of least importance to the national life, but by no means of least importance to the Liberal Party politician, is the fact that the Government, by its refusal to carry woman suffrage, is splitting the Liberal Party. No Liberal can pretend to ignore the serious cleavage which has already taken place, and which is widening every day in the Liberal ranks; but he argues that these dissensions will be healed when the matter is finally settled. He is wrong. Men and women are leaving the Liberal Party never to return. Their eyes have been opened to the fact that Liberalism as it is interpreted by its present leaders stands neither for justice nor for principle, but concerns itself solely with the poorest forms of political opportunism. Besides, who knows whether the Liberal Party, if it fails to carry woman suffrage this session, will have the chance of retrieving its blunder in a later session or another Parliament? If the Conservative Party come into power and carry a woman suffrage measure it will not be the first time that they have carried an important measure of franchise reform to the standing disgrace of the party which professes above all things to believe in the principle of self-government.

These being the evils of delay, what is it that stands in the way of a speedy settlement of this vital question? Nothing but the perfidy of a few false friends in the Cabinet sheltering themselves behind the avowed hostility of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Harcourt. This obstacle can be removed without difficulty if the professing suffragists in the Liberal and Labour Parties will exert themselves and show themselves in earnest. The small minority will then have no alternative but to bow to the will of the majority. Mr. Asquith will find a means of saving his face. Mr. McKenna, Mr. Hobhouse, and others will prefer office to their Anti-Liberal prejudices, and if Mr. Harcourt prefers to take himself and his money elsewhere, the Party will certainly not be the loser thereby.

We say, then, to the members of the Liberal and Labour Parties who call themselves suffragists: "If you care for the principle of justice and self-government, if you desire to save the country from anarchy, if you wish to prevent the disruption of your parties, pluck up your courage and make a united stand. Present an ultimatum to the Government of Votes for Women in the King's Speech or a refusal of your support. There will not be much question as to the choice they will make."



# THE STORY OF 1913

At the opening of the year 1913 Parliament was still continuing the session of 1912. Politicians were turning anxious eyes towards the coming Franchise Bill, realising that not merely the fate of woman suffrage, but that of the Government as a whole hung in the balance.

## The Shadow of Coming Events

As January proceeded rumours of all kinds were put forward. It was said that the Cabinet would decide to cut the Gordian knot by resorting to a general election. Others said that if any one of the woman suffrage amendments were carried the Government would connive at the insertion by the House of Commons of a clause requiring a referendum on this proposal. The rumour, which obtained the greatest credence, was that which predicted that in the event of woman suffrage being carried Mr. Asquith would resign his position as Prime Minister. This rumour was sedulously fostered by the anti-suffrage members of the Cabinet, and, in spite of all attempts to induce him to do so, Mr. Asquith refused to give a specific denial. Another rumour was to the effect that somehow or other the Government would succeed in dropping the Franchise Bill altogether, and substitute for it the Plural Voting Bill. This was the view we took ourselves, and illustrated by a cartoon in our issue of January 3.

## Militancy in January

Several women were in prison at the opening of the year, including Miss Elsie Howey and Miss Kitty Marion, who were being fed by force. Several others were awaiting trial, and on January 9 Miss Billinghurst and Miss Gay were sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in the first division for injury to letters in pillar boxes. Miss Billinghurst was forcibly fed, after adopting the hunger strike, and in the course of the process had one of her teeth broken by the prison doctors; she was released on Saturday, January 18, in a serious condition of health. A few days previously the W.S.P.U. made a definite announcement of the suspension of militancy until after the debate on the Franchise Bill in the House of Commons.

## Deputation to Downing Street

On Thursday, January 23, a deputation of working women, headed by Mrs. Drummond and Miss Annie Kenney, waited upon Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, and other Cabinet Ministers. They reminded them of their promise that the Franchise Bill should provide the great "opportunity" for women, and asked how they proposed to deal with the situation in view of the threats that were being made of Mr. Asquith's resignation. Mr. Lloyd George repeated his expression of faith in the "opportunity" provided by the Bill, assured the deputation that it had been drafted so as to be capable of amendment to include women, and denied the rumour that any Cabinet resignations would follow if any of these amendments were carried. Sir Edward Grey referred to the divergent views of Cabinet Ministers on woman suffrage, and after mentioning the possibility of procedure by a private member's Bill, expressed his opinion that a better way was the one which was being adopted of trying to incorporate woman suffrage into a Government Franchise Bill.

## The Principal Amendments to the Bill

On the following day, Friday, January 17, the debate on the Woman Suffrage Amendments to the Franchise Bill was commenced in the House of Commons. The Bill as it stood specifically excluded women by means of a clause which confined the electors to male persons. It had been arranged accordingly to devote a day and a half to a debate on an amendment moved by Sir Edward Grey to delete the word "male" from the Bill. It was considered that this would be in the nature of a permissive amendment only, and, even if carried, would not bring about the enfranchisement of women under the Bill. Assuming this amendment carried, therefore, it was proposed to debate in turn three successive amendments; the first, to be moved by Mr. Henderson, would result in adult male and female suffrage; the second, to be moved by Mr. Dickinson, would confer the vote upon women of twenty-five years of age and upwards who were either householders or wives of men electors; the third, or "Conciliation Bill"

amendment, would give the vote to women householders.

## The Speaker's Bombshell

When the House met on Friday afternoon to discuss Sir Edward Grey's permissive amendment, a bombshell was cast into the situation by no less a person than the Speaker of the House of Commons. Questioned by Mr. Bonar Law, the Speaker declared that the passage of any of the Woman Suffrage amendments would make a "huge difference" in the Bill, and that he would at a later stage have to consider carefully whether, if carried, they had not so materially altered the Bill that it would have to be withdrawn. However, the House proceeded to consider the Grey amendment, which, as a matter of fact, was moved by the Hon. Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, and supported by Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir John Rolleston, Mr. Robert Harcourt, and Mr. McCurdy, and opposed by Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and others.

## His Ruling Defined

During the week-end two Cabinet Councils were held at which the situation was carefully considered. On Monday afternoon, pressed by Mr. Asquith, the Speaker explained his ruling. He held that the passage of any one of the operative woman suffrage amendments would so alter the scope of the Franchise Bill as practically to create a new Bill. He did not consider that the precedents of 1867 and 1884 applied to the present case, for the Bills then under discussion were definitely Bills for the enfranchisement of new categories of voters, and an additional category, namely, that of women, could be introduced without altering their scope. The present Bill was principally one for altering the registration laws, and such a change as that implied by the enfranchisement of women was not, in his opinion, a proper amendment. It will be seen from this ruling that Mr. Asquith's precise pledge had been broken. He had definitely promised that the Franchise Bill should be so drafted that it would be capable of amendment to include women, and it had been, in fact, not so drafted.

## The Prime Minister's New Pledge

After hearing the Speaker's statement, Mr. Asquith announced the intentions of the Cabinet: the Franchise Bill would be dropped, and the Plural Voting Bill would also not be proceeded with during the existing session. He admitted that his pledge with regard to women had been rendered incapable of fulfilment, and he felt obliged to give a new pledge to take its place. There were only two alternatives. The first was that the Government should on their own account introduce a Bill to enfranchise women; that the Government would not do. The second, which the Government proposed to adopt, was that they should promise full facilities as to time during the session of 1913 (it will be remembered that this debate, on January 27, 1913, took place nominally in the session of 1912) to a private member's Bill, drafted so as to be capable of free amendment. The Ministers and their supporters would be free individually to support or oppose this Bill on all its stages.

## Views of the House of Commons

Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey expressed their concurrence with this promise, which they had the audacity to say, provided a better opportunity than the old pledge for which it had been substituted. In this they completely stultified themselves, for, as we have noticed, only four days before, in reply to Mrs. Drummond's deputation, they had declared that procedure by amendment to a Government Franchise Bill was superior to that by a private member's Bill for woman suffrage. Other speakers in the House of Commons, with the exception of Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Henderson, who expressed their strong condemnation of the breach of faith which had been committed, endorsed the action of the Government, and declared their conviction that an honourable exit had been made from the tangle in which the Government had found themselves implicated.

## Views of the Suffrage Societies

A different view was taken by the suffrage societies. The W.S.P.U. directly accused the Government of having deliberately courted defeat on the Franchise Bill. The other societies argued that whatever was the explanation of the Speaker's ruling, in any case Mr. Asquith's pledge had not been fulfilled, and that the substitute provided for it was entirely inadequate,

so that these two facts taken together amounted to a direct breach of faith to women. All the societies announced their intention of demanding a Government measure, and refused to consider any lesser proposal.

## Immediate Militant Action

On the same night that Mr. Asquith's statement was made, Monday, January 27, Mrs. Despard and other members of the Women's Freedom League were arrested for attempting to hold a meeting on the steps of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. They were brought up the next day, charged with obstructing the police, and were sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment in lieu of a fine. On the following day three women were arrested in Dublin for breaking three panes of glass in Dublin Castle, and were sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

## W.S.P.U. Demonstration

The public demonstration of the W.S.P.U. took place on Tuesday evening, January 28, when Mrs. Drummond led a deputation of working women from the Horticultural Hall to demand an interview at the House of Commons with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The interview was refused, and the women were treated with great violence by the police. Mrs. Drummond was knocked down and injured shortly after her emergence from the hall. Persisting, however, in her mission, she and a number of women, including Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, were taken into custody. Brought up at Bow Street next day, they were sentenced to fourteen days in the second division, with the option of a fine. Numbers of other women, including Mrs. Cobden Hirst, were also charged with window breaking. Some of these were sentenced in the police court to fourteen days. Others were committed for trial, and subsequently, at the sessions, received various terms of imprisonment.

## Destruction of Property by the W.S.P.U.

These events were but the commencement of a series of demonstrations on the part of the W.S.P.U. against the disenfranchisement of women, which took the form of a guerilla warfare against property all over the country, and which continued, on and off, during the whole year. On Friday, January 31, the first attack was made upon golf greens, the words "Votes for Women" being burnt into the putting greens on the courses in the neighbourhood of Birmingham and elsewhere. On February 7 and 8, telegraph wires were cut in various places, and communication between London and Glasgow was cut off for several hours, windows in the London clubs were broken, and considerable damage was done to the orchid house at Kew. The refreshment house in Regent's Park was burnt to the ground on Thursday, February 12, and on Tuesday, February 19, Mr. Lloyd George's new unoccupied house at Walton Heath was blown up.

## Protests by Other Organisations

Meanwhile, a great indignation meeting was held on February 5 by the Federated Council of Suffrage Societies, representing nearly all the suffrage organisations outside the W.S.P.U. and the N.U.W.S.S. Dr. Chapple, M.P., who endeavoured to make excuses for the Liberal Government, was frequently interrupted, and at last forced to resume his seat. The Women's Co-operative Guild also passed a resolution declaring that the offer of a private member's Bill was not an adequate fulfilment of the Prime Minister's pledge, and demanding a Government measure. The Committee of the Women's Liberal Federation contented themselves with an expression of regret, and of their intention of concentrating upon the private member's Bill to be presented to the House in the following session.

## Liberal Suffrage M.P.'s Reject Non-party Solution

Inside the House of Commons the Liberal M.P.'s favourable to the suffrage, stimulated by the Government, speedily decided to throw over all idea of a non-party Bill, and produce a suffrage measure of an essentially Liberal character. They formed themselves into a Liberal group, Mr. W. H. Dickinson being chairman, and Mr. J. H. Whitehouse secretary. The Bill decided upon was one to confer the Parliamentary franchise on (1) women, whether married or unmarried, who, if they were men, would be entitled to be registered, and vote in respect of the household qualification; and (2) wives of such occupiers residing on the same premises as their husbands. It was



further decided that the Bill should limit this new franchise for women to those over twenty-five years of age.

#### Scenes in the Strangers' Gallery

Two protests were made in the House of Commons by men in the strangers' gallery. On February 6, Mr. Henry D. Harben rose about 9 o'clock and said, "I protest, as a man, against your dishonourable treatment of women. You are simply driving them to violence. A cripple woman was brutally assaulted in prison by your orders last month—" At this point he was seized and taken away from the House, but subsequently released. A week later, on February 13, a second protest was made by Mr. Maycock, who cried out, "I protest against your brutal treatment of women." He also was removed out of the precincts of the House of Commons and then set at liberty.

#### "T. P." Gives the Game Away

Evidence of the Irish plot to defeat woman suffrage was brought to light by the publication in *Voices for Women* of February 21, of extracts from a communication by Mr. T. P. O'Connor to the *Chicago Tribune*, written at the time when the Franchise Bill was under discussion. Referring to Mr. Redmond's pledge to allow a free vote, he had said:—

John Redmond was placed in a position of peculiar difficulty by a public pledge that every Irish member would be released by the Party and be left free to vote for or against the Bill. But Redmond, Dillon, and nearly every other member of the Party agreed in the opinion that the Women's Bill would be discrediting to the Cabinet, and especially Asquith, and would imperil, if not wreck, Home Rule. Even the Suffragists in the Irish Party, realising this danger, were ready to remain loyal to Home Rule, and only four or five felt bound to support the women. Redmond never wavered.

It will be remembered that the Woman Suffrage amendment to the Home Rule Bill in 1912 had been defeated largely on the strength of this pledge of Mr. Redmond. The publication of this letter convinced any suffragists who were wavering that there was no hope for the success of a private member's Bill.

#### Grave Result of Forcibly Feeding Miss Lenton

On the night of February 19-20 the tea house at Kew Gardens was burnt down. Miss Lenton and Miss Olive Wharry were arrested, and brought up at the Richmond Police Court and remanded, bail being refused. They at once adopted the hunger strike, and on Sunday, the 23rd, Miss Lenton was released by the instructions of the Home Secretary. Recrimination resulted between the Mayor of Richmond and Mr. McKenna, the Mayor contending that the Home Secretary had no right to release a woman on bail without his authority. In his own defence, Mr. McKenna was forced to admit that Miss Lillian Lenton was in a very grave condition, and that unless she had been released would undoubtedly have died. She had, in fact, been fed by force, and some of the food had gone into her lung, thus setting up pleurisy and putting her life in dire peril. Miss Olive Wharry was subsequently committed for trial, and on March 7 was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and to pay the cost of the prosecution.

#### Mrs. Pankhurst Arrested

On February 19, Mrs. Pankhurst, speaking at Cardiff, accepted responsibility for the blowing up of Mr. Lloyd George's house at Walton Heath. On the following Monday, February 24, she was arrested and charged under the Malicious Injuries to Property Act, 1861, with having "feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously counselled and procured certain persons" to damage the said building. She was granted bail, and appeared the following Wednesday at Epsom police court, and was committed for trial at Guildford in May. On asking for bail, she was told it would be necessary to give an undertaking to keep the peace in the interval. She refused to do this for so long a period, and was sent to prison in Holloway, where she adopted the hunger strike. After twenty-four hours the Government consented to allow her to take her trial at the Old Bailey at the commencement of April, and Mrs. Pankhurst gave the necessary undertaking until then.

#### New Election Policy of N.U.W.S.S.

On Thursday, February 27, and Friday, February 28, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies held their annual council meeting. The Prime Minister's substituted pledge was rejected, and a Government measure demanded in its place. The council also decided to adopt an election policy "to shorten the term of office of the Cabinet as at present constituted." It was explained that this would be carried out by supporting Labour candidates, but that tried friends of woman suffrage, even if Liberals, were not to be opposed. During the month of February large numbers of Liberal women sent in their resignations owing to their dissatisfaction at

the Government's policy with regard to woman suffrage. And early in March the Scottish Women's Liberal Federation passed a resolution expressing their "deepest disappointment" at the failure of the promised facilities, and at the inadequate compensation offered; they further demanded a Government measure.

#### Opening of the Session of 1913

On March 6, the Parliamentary session of 1913 was brought to an end, and on March 10, the session of 1913 was opened by the King in person. Five women, who had approached his carriage with a view to presenting a petition, were arrested and charged with a breach of the police instructions, and were sent to prison for one month. The King's speech contained no mention of woman suffrage, but promised a Bill to deal with plural voting. It was noteworthy that no reference was made to a coercion Bill for dealing with hunger strikers, though it was known that the Government contemplated introducing it at an early date. In the course of the debate on the address, Lord Hugh Cecil denounced the Prime Minister for the dishonourable treatment he had accorded to the women's question.

#### Forcible Feeding Denounced

On March 18 a debate took place in the House of Commons on forcible feedings, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Walter Roch, and others attacking Mr. McKenna. The Home Secretary denied that Miss Lillian Lenton's condition was due to forcible feeding. On the same evening a great meeting of protest against forcible feeding was held in the Kingsway Hall, with the Bishop of Lincoln in the chair. Other speakers included Mr. Forbes Robertson, Dr. Mansell Moullin, and Mr. Bernard Shaw, who said that forcible feeding was a "denial of the life everlasting."

#### The Revolutionary Campaign in March

Revolutionary actions were carried on throughout the month of March. Sanderton and Croxley Green railway stations were burnt down; a house at Cheam, Surrey, was burnt to the ground; on March 20, Lady White's house was burnt down; shortly before a studio in Campden Hill was raided by the police, and Miss Hocken was arrested and charged with keeping a suffrage arsenal. She was subsequently committed for trial, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. On March 21, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was released from prison after being forcibly fed for five weeks.

#### The Cat and Mouse Bill in the House of Commons

The "Cat and Mouse" Bill was introduced on March 25, and passed its second reading on April 2 by 296 to 43. Vigorous speeches against the measure were made by Mr. McCurdy, Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Atherley Jones, Mr. A. F. Whyte, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Mason, Mr. Wedgwood, and others. In the course of the debate, Mr. McKenna admitted that forcible feeding was a "most objectionable practice." The committee stages of the Bill were concluded on Monday April 21, and in spite of the strenuous opposition of a few stalwarts, the Government secured substantial majorities in all divisions.

#### Mrs. Pankhurst Sentenced.—W.S.P.U. Reply

Meanwhile, the trial of Mrs. Pankhurst took place at the Old Bailey on April 2 and 3. She was found guilty by the jury, but recommended to mercy. Judge Phillimore, however, sentenced her to three years' penal servitude. The members of the W.S.P.U. replied by burning down two country houses and the grand stand of a racecourse; blowing up a portion of a railway station and part of a goods train; firing several other mansions and public buildings; cutting telegraph and telephone communication in three places; injuring several works of art; rendering indecipherable a mass of correspondence; and committing other acts of defiance. At a great meeting in the Albert Hall on April 10, £15,000 was put together for the campaign fund.

#### Mrs. Pankhurst Released on Licence

Mrs. Pankhurst adopted the hunger strike in prison, and was released on licence on April 12, for though the "Cat and Mouse" Act had not yet been passed, Mr. McKenna was enabled to issue a licence in her case, as she had been sentenced to penal servitude. Miss Annie Kenney was arrested on April 8 and called upon to find sureties to keep the peace. On the same day Miss Olive Wharry was released, after carrying on a hunger strike for thirty-two days in prison without being forcibly fed.

#### Attempt to Suppress Free Speech

On April 15 an attempt was made by the Govern-

ment, under cover of a police order, to prohibit the meetings of the W.S.P.U. in Hyde Park, and other places in the metropolitan area. This reactionary move was strongly condemned by the principal progressive organs throughout the country, and could never be enforced. Throughout the whole year W.S.P.U. meetings were held in Hyde Park regularly on Sundays. The only effect of the order was that instead of having regular meetings from lorries a large number of small meetings were held, which resulted in considerable disorder owing to the fact that the police constantly endeavoured to break them up, and connived at hooliganism on the part of a small section of the crowd.

#### Summons Served on Lansbury, John Scurr arrested

On April 18, Mr. George Lansbury and Mrs. Drummond were summoned to appear at Bow Street to show cause why they should not find sureties to keep the peace in consequence of words they had uttered at the Albert Hall on April 10. The case of Mrs. Drummond was postponed and never came up for final consideration. Mr. George Lansbury was remanded until May 3, when the magistrate ordered him to go to prison for three months in default of finding sureties. He appealed to the High Court, the case being heard on July 28 (see below). Mr. John Scurr was arrested and brought before the magistrate on May 22, and also called on to find sureties, but no decision was given by the magistrate in his case, and he has not since been apprehended.

#### Cat and Mouse Bill Passed into Law

On April 21 the "Cat and Mouse" Bill passed through its third reading in the House of Commons. The majority in favour of the Bill included 178 Liberals, 60 Nationalists, 50 Unionists, and 5 Labour men (Bowerman, Hancock, Harvey, Pember, Roberts). The opposition consisted of 4 Liberals, 31 Unionists, 21 Labour men, and Mr. Tim Healy. On the following Thursday, April 24, the Bill was rushed through all its stages in the Lords at a single sitting, and received the Royal assent on April 25. The Act was immediately put into operation, several suffragists being released on licence, including Mr. Hugh Franklin, who had been in prison since March 8 for trying to set fire to a railway train.

#### Various Events in April

On April 22 Lord Robert Cecil presented a petition to Parliament, signed by the presidents of all the woman suffrage societies except the W.S.P.U., asking to be allowed to appear at the Bar of the House. The petition was refused. On April 29 a great protest meeting was held by the M.P.U. at the Kingsway Hall against the forcible feeding of Mr. Franklin in prison. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mr. Zangwill, Mr. Nevinson, and Mr. John Scurr were among the speakers. A few days earlier, April 17, a sensation was made in London by the so-called capture of the Monument for woman suffrage.

#### Raid on Lincoln's Inn House

On April 30, the police raided Lincoln's Inn House, the headquarters of the W.S.P.U. Miss Kerr, Mrs. Sanders, Miss Barrett, Miss Lennox, and Miss Lake were arrested. The names of all persons found on the premises were taken, and all the papers were seized. Subsequently the police also arrested Mrs. Drummond, Miss Annie Kenney, Mr. Edwy G. Clayton, a post card from whom was found in Miss Kenney's flat, and Mr. Drew, the printer of the *Suffragette*. In his opening speech at the police court, Mr. Bodkin threatened that action might be taken against all those who made inflammatory speeches, against any persons who printed the *Suffragette*, and against any subscribers to the W.S.P.U. funds. All the defendants, with the exception of Mr. Drew, who gave an undertaking, were committed for trial on May 15, and were finally sentenced by Mr. Justice Phillimore on June 17, at the Old Bailey, to various terms of imprisonment.

#### The Freedom of the Press Threatened

Meanwhile, a struggle had been proceeding with regard to the paper, the *Suffragette*. The issue immediately following the arrest of Mr. Drew was printed by the Labour Press, and, in accordance with Mr. Bodkin's threat, the manager, Mr. Whiteley, was prosecuted. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald then came forward and said he would print the paper, and that, if arrested, other Labour leaders would take his place in order to substantiate the freedom of the Press. The Government then withdrew their opposition, and the W.S.P.U. elected to have the paper printed elsewhere. Mr. Whiteley was committed for trial on May 31 and found guilty on July 7, but the judge sentenced him



to only six days imprisonment, so that he was immediately released.

#### Woman Suffrage Bill Defeated

On May 5 and 6 took place the debate on the Dickinson Bill to confer the vote on women over twenty-five years of age who were either householders or the wives of electors. Among those who spoke in favour of it were Mr. Dickinson, Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Viscount Wolmer, Mr. Philip Snowden, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. J. R. Macdonald, and Lord Hugh Cecil. Among the opponents were Mr. Arnold Ward, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Walter Long, and Mr. F. E. Smith. The Bill was thrown out, the figures being 267 to 221, adverse majority, 46. The majority of 267 which voted against the Bill was made up of 73 Liberals, 55 Nationalists, and 139 Unionists. The minority who voted in favour of the Bill comprised 145 Liberals, 35 Labour men, 8 Nationalists, 5 Independent Nationalists, and 28 Unionists. It will be noticed that the principal change compared with 1911 was the transfer of Unionist votes owing to the change in the character of the Bill.

#### Women Liberals Indignant

The Women's Liberal Federation was in sitting when the result with regard to the Bill was known, and though a strong resolution condemning the Government was defeated, the following resolution was carried:—

"That the Council of the W.L.F. has received with consternation the result of the division in the House of Commons on the Representation of the People (Women) Bill. The W.L.F. regards it as a most serious menace to democratic progress and freedom of self-government that there should be seventy-six Liberal M.P.'s found to vote against the application of Liberal principles to the whole of a sex."

A large number of women Liberals also took the opportunity of resigning from their party.

#### Mr. Pethick Lawrence Made Bankrupt

On May 14 a receiving order was made against Mr. Pethick Lawrence at the instigation of the Government, and on June 11 he was formally adjudicated a bankrupt. These proceedings arose out of the refusal of Mr. Pethick Lawrence to pay the costs of the prosecution of himself and Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Pankhurst of the previous year. In order to meet this claim the Government had sold up his house in Surrey on October 31, 1912. The amount realised, £300, being insufficient to meet the whole claim, they had proceeded to sue him for the balance, £600, on April 9, and as he still refused to pay made him a bankrupt. The Official Receiver, accordingly, became possessed of Mr. Lawrence's property, and paid the Government amount. Mr. Pethick Lawrence's estate was then released, and the bankruptcy was annulled on July 2. In the meanwhile, however, Mr. Lawrence had been turned out of the Reform Club, and the Committee refused to reinstate him.

#### Miss Davison Gives Her Life

On June 4, Miss Davison determined to make a protest against the continued disfranchisement of women by stopping the King's horse at the Derby. Rushing right out into the course she was knocked down and so severely injured that she succumbed to her injuries on June 8. This tragic event made a profound impression throughout the whole country, and called attention to the heroic resolve of many of the women fighting in the suffrage battle who would be quite willing to sacrifice their lives to bring about the triumph of their cause. The funeral of Miss Davison took place on June 14, and the passage of the coffin through London was made the occasion of an impressive demonstration, the streets of the metropolis being lined by a large and respectful crowd.

#### Actions for Damages for Broken Windows

On June 6 and 7, before Mr. Justice Darling, five firms, whose windows had been broken in the W.S.P.U. demonstrations of November, 1911, and March, 1912, won their action for damages against Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst, Mrs. Tuke, and the members of the W.S.P.U. Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence made speeches defending the women's action, and Mr. Justice Darling, in the course of his judgment, rebuked Mr. Hobhouse for the speech of incitement which he had delivered. The successful plaintiffs claimed the whole amount, £364, together with their costs in the action, about £700, from Mr. Pethick Lawrence. This was subsequently followed by an action on behalf of ninety-three other firms, the various amounts totalling £1,688, together with £700 costs; also by various other claims of other firms to the amount of about £1,000. It was impossible for Mr. Lawrence to

resist these claims in view of his bankruptcy, and altogether a sum of between £5,000 and £6,000 was obtained from him on account of these W.S.P.U. demonstrations.

#### Militant and Revolutionary Events

On June 30, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst held a meeting in Trafalgar Square, and led a raid upon Downing Street. Several arrests were made, and Miss Pankhurst was subsequently sent to prison for three months for failing to find sureties to keep the peace. An attempt was made to petition the King at Bristol on July 4, one of the officers surrounding the carriage striking the woman with the flat of his sword. A protest was made in the House of Commons on July 11 by Mr. Ivan Shaw, who fired a toy pistol and distributed leaflets on the floor of the House of Commons. On July 8, Sir W. H. Lever's house at Rivington was burnt down by Mrs. Rigby, who afterwards described the fire as a beacon to show that women had an insupportable grievance. She was sent to prison for nine months. On July 22, Miss Nina Boyle and the members of the Women's Freedom League addressed the House of Commons from the river.

#### Meetings and Deputations

Great meetings were held to protest against the "Cat and Mouse" Act at the Dublin Mansion House at the end of June, and in the Queen's Hall on July 8. The VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship held a reunion at the Portman Rooms on July 4. A deputation of Scottish men endeavoured to obtain an interview with Mr. Asquith at Downing Street on July 18, but Mr. Asquith refused to see them, and the deputation, after expressing their indignation in the House of Commons, returned to Scotland.

#### West End Flat Case

The greatest indignation was aroused among suffragists and women generally by the conduct of the West End Flat case by the public prosecutor. The names of all the men which were found at the flat were suppressed, and the charge against the procurer, Queenie Gerald, was so reduced that the lenient sentence of three months in the second division was passed on July 18. It was an open secret that this course had been adopted because the names found at the flat included those of persons of distinction in the social world. In spite of various attempts to force a disclosure in the House of Commons, the facts of the case were successfully hushed up.

#### Arrest of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence

On July 24, a Conference took place at the Caxton Hall on the subject of the "Cat and Mouse" Act, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon Mr. Asquith at the House of Commons. The deputation entered the lobby of the House of Commons, and, finding that Mr. Asquith was away from London, asked to see Mr. McKenna. The interview was refused, and several members of the deputation made a protest in the lobby. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Evelyn Sharp, and Lady Sybil Smith were arrested and sent to fourteen days' imprisonment on refusal to be bound over to keep the peace. The sentence was subsequently reduced to four days' imprisonment, and the prisoners were released on July 28. Meanwhile, Mrs. Cecil Chapman, who was a member of the deputation, had been refused admission to the lobby previously to the demonstration, and was brutally handled by the police, but, in spite of overwhelming testimony, could obtain no redress in the police court. Sir Edward Busk, also a member of the deputation, was allowed to see Mr. McKenna on July 25, but obtained no satisfaction from him.

#### The Pilgrimage Undertaken by the N.W.S.S.

On July 26, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies held a monster demonstration in Hyde Park. Women had been marching thither for over a month from all parts of the country in a great pilgrimage which had attracted widespread interest and respect. The demonstration was exceedingly successful, and subsequently sent a deputation on August 8 to Mr. Asquith, which was received by him. Mrs. Fawcett demanded a Government measure. Mr. Asquith, in his reply, refused to admit that he had been guilty of bad faith, held her out no hope for woman suffrage in the present Parliament, and said that if a Government measure was to be introduced the Government would have to do without his services.

#### Mr. Lansbury Imprisoned

On Sunday, July 27, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who had been released from prison under the "Cat and

Mouse" Act, held another meeting in Trafalgar Square, and conducted a further raid on Downing Street. Twenty-five arrests were made, including the rearrest of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. On the following day Mr. Lansbury's case was heard in the High Court, and the decision of the magistrate was upheld. Mr. Lansbury accordingly surrendered to his bail on July 30, and was sent to prison. He adopted the hunger strike, and was released under the "Cat and Mouse" Act on August 2, but no attempt was made to rearrest him under its provisions.

#### In Parliament

In the House of Commons an important discussion took place on July 25 and August 6 as to the maternity benefit; and in spite of the opposition of the Government, this benefit was made the property of the mother, and the husband was not allowed to take it except with her express authorisation. The Plural Voting Bill, which had passed its second reading on May 1 (when a speech in favour of woman suffrage was made by Mr. Bonar Law), was carried through the House of Commons on July 14, and sent up to the House of Lords, who rejected it. On August 11 the question of income tax of married women was raised, but in spite of his pledge to deal with the question, Mr. Lloyd George obtained the postponement of the matter until next year. On August 15 Parliament was prorogued.

#### Futility of the Cat and Mouse Act Exposed

In our issue of August 22 a table was published in VOTES FOR WOMEN showing the working of the "Cat and Mouse" Act to date. At that time only one of the prisoners with regard to whom the Act had been put into force was in prison, and none of the others had served their whole sentence. Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Kenney, and Miss Mary Richardson, had been released four times, and large numbers of other prisoners, numbering forty in all, had been released on several occasions. The combined barbarity and futility of the Act were thus brought into prominence.

#### Chesterfield By-election

Owing to the death of Mr. Haslam, a by-election took place on August 20 in Chesterfield, and created special interest owing to the position of Mr. Barnet Kenyon, who, although the official Labour representative of the miners, was adopted by the Liberal Party, and, in consequence, disowned by the official Labour Party. Mr. John Scurr was put up as an independent Labour candidate, and in the end polled 583 votes, Mr. Kenyon being returned to the House of Commons. As Parliament has not yet met since this result, the position of Mr. Kenyon in the House of Commons with regard to the Labour Party is still uncertain.

#### Resolution at Trade Union Congress

On August 29, the Trade Union Congress met at Manchester and passed a resolution expressing its deep dissatisfaction with the Government's treatment of the franchise question, and protesting against the Prime Minister's failure to redeem his promise to women. The Congress demanded the immediate introduction by the Government of a Reform Bill which would include the enfranchisement of women.

#### During the Summer Holiday

On August 28, two suffragists were arrested for assaulting Mr. Asquith in the course of a game of golf. The case was subsequently withdrawn against them owing to the refusal of the Prime Minister to come as a witness. On September 1, Mrs. Harvey was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for refusing to pay her insurance tax as a protest against the continued disfranchisement of women.

#### Sir Edward Carson Promises Votes to Ulster Women

On September 11, Sir Edward Carson announced his intention of enfranchising women for the purpose of the Ulster provisional government if ever such came to be formed. This decision was announced in the form of a letter to the Ulster Women's Unionist Council, but was, no doubt, evoked by the letter which had been sent to him on behalf of the W.S.P.U. asking him his intentions in the matter.

#### Meetings in October

On October 1, an important discussion took place in the Church Congress on the position of women. Bishop Welldon and the Bishop of Winchester and others indicated their firm faith in the importance of the woman's movement. On October 9, at the annual conference of the National Union of Women Workers, Mrs. Humphry Ward tendered her resignation owing to the admission of the Union to Women



**Suffrage.** On October 16, a great meeting of the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship was held at the Kingsway Hall, the Bishop of Kensington being the principal speaker.

#### Forcible Feeding Recommended

On October 10, Mr. McKenna announced his intention of recommending forcible feeding in the case of Miss Peace and Miss Richardson, the latter of whom had been several times released and re-arrested under the "Cat and Mouse" Act. This threat was subsequently put into operation, and forcible feeding was also attempted in the case of Miss Lenton, who, it will be remembered, had been nearly done to death on a previous occasion. The greatest indignation was aroused against this action.

#### Mr. Lloyd George Shown Up by Mrs. Fawcett

On Thursday, October 24, Mr. Lloyd George saw a deputation of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and attributed to militancy the set-back in the House of Commons, including the opposition of the Irish Party. He also expressed his disapproval of any moderate measure of Woman Suffrage which might be called an instalment of reform. Mrs. Fawcett showed up the fallacy of Mr. Lloyd George's position, and in particular pointed out that the opposition of the Irish Party could not be due to militancy, for the Irish Party had thrown out the Conciliation Bill three months before militant action had been adopted against Mr. Redmond.

#### The Bishop of Winchester's Letter

On October 25, a significant letter appeared in the *Times* over the signature of the Bishop of Winchester, in which he called for a truce of God involving the cessation of militancy and the definite prospect of the "introduction of a Suffrage Bill as a first-class measure." The letter evoked considerable discussion, but the Government made no response.

#### Deputation to Sir Edward Grey

On Monday, October 27, Sir Edward Grey received a deputation at Berwick of his constituents, and, in reply, said that he was a believer in a moderate measure of Woman Suffrage. He considered that considerable progress had been made because the Electoral Reform Bill, designed to enfranchise more men, had had to be withdrawn, and he believed that no other Electoral Reform Bill could now be passed unless it included women. He held out, however, no prospect for Woman Suffrage during the present Parliament, and pointed out that the defeat of the Liberal Government on this question would only bring into power a Conservative Government which was equally divided.

#### Various Events in the Autumn

On October 25 and 26, the Bristol students raided the W.S.P.U. shop in Bristol, and no serious attempt at interference was made by the Bristol police. On October 29, Mr. Sydney Buxton, endeavouring to speak at Poplar, was silenced by a determined opposition. At the end of the month, a Royal Commission on venereal diseases was appointed; it included only three women. On Friday, November 7, and Saturday, November 8, took place the by-elections in West Lothian and Reading. There was a very large transfer of votes from the Government candidates, and there is no doubt that the question of Woman Suffrage played a considerable part in this result.

#### Mr. Lloyd George Taken to Task by Men

On November 7, Mr. Lloyd George saw two

deputations of suffragists from the N.U.W.S.S. and the W.F.L., and made the magnificent promise that he would "go on doing what he had already done." On November 22, he saw, at Oxford, three deputations—from the Oxford Men's Political Union, from the N.U.W.S.S., and from the Anti-Suffragists. The members of the former took him thoroughly to task. Mr. Nevins, Mr. Harben, Mr. Gould, and Mr. Laski speaking quite straight to him. Mr. Lloyd George again expressed his belief that militancy was the cause of the Parliamentary deadlock in Woman Suffrage.

#### Progress of the Campaign

On November 13, the "Suffrage First" Committee was formed to obtain from electors pledges to put the question of Woman Suffrage first at the next election in their constituency. On November 17, a judgment was given against the Hastings Corporation for the failure of the police to provide proper protection to members of the N.U.W.S.S. Important protests against forcible feeding took place at the Kingsway Hall on Tuesday, November 25, when Dr. Flora Murray presided and Mr. Israel Zangwill and others spoke, and at a meeting of Bishops and Clergy at the Queen's Hall on Friday, December 5, presided over by the Bishop of Kensington. An interesting dinner in honour of the VOTES FOR WOMEN Contributors was held in the Connaught Rooms on Thursday, December 4.

#### Mrs. Pankhurst's Return from America

During the month of November, Mrs. Pankhurst conducted a tour of meetings in the United States. An attempt was originally made by the Immigration Officers to exclude her as an undesirable alien, but this was over-ruled by the Secretary of Labour after conference with the President. On her return to England on December 4, she was arrested before arrival at Plymouth and taken to Exeter Prison. After four days' hunger strike, she was released, and left for the Continent; returning on December 13, she was re-arrested and imprisoned in Holloway, and again released on December 17. A great meeting was held in the Empress Theatre, Earl's Court, during her imprisonment, at which £15,000 was given for the funds of the W.S.P.U., of which £4,500 had been collected by Mrs. Pankhurst during her American tour.

#### Revolt in the Liberal Party

Mr. Barton, Liberal M.P. for Oldham, threatened to resign his seat on December 10 in consequence of the slight cast upon the women Liberals of his constituency owing to their exclusion from Mr. Asquith's meeting in Oldham. In the end, however, he contented himself with forming a new Liberal men's Association for woman suffrage. Several Oxford Liberals also wrote a letter explaining their refusal to give public support to the Liberal candidate for the borough owing to his anti-suffrage attitude.

#### Militancy at the End of the Year

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was rearrested on December 9 and released after a hunger and thirst strike on December 15. This was her fourth imprisonment under the "Cat and Mouse" Act in connection with her refusal to find sureties to keep the peace. In October, she had formed "the people's army" to protect persons against the violence of the police. On December 13, Captain Gonne was arrested for refusing to pay taxes, as a protest against the treatment of women. He was released on December 15. On December 18 an explosion occurred at Holloway Gaol, in consequence of which part of the outer wall

was blown up. The action was attributed to suffragettes.

#### A Summary of the Twelve Months

It may fairly be estimated that during the whole year upwards of 26,000 meetings were held altogether by the various suffrage societies, including some in the largest halls of the country. In the same period about £100,000 was raised on behalf of the suffrage funds. The damage done by the revolutionary section of suffragists to buildings and other property probably did not fall far short of a half a million pounds.

#### In the United States

Woman Suffrage has made considerable progress during the year in the United States of America. On January 24, an equal suffrage amendment passed the Nevada Legislature by 49 to 3 in the Assembly, and by 19 to 3 in the Senate. It now awaits a referendum, probably in November, 1914. An equal suffrage amendment also passed in New York State, but will have to pass a second Legislature in 1915 before being submitted to the referendum. Equal suffrage was granted in Alaska by a unanimous legislature in March; as Alaska is a territory, a referendum was not required to ratify it. Illinois, in May, granted women the right to vote for all officials, including the President, and also to vote on all propositions submitted to a vote of the electors. In the same month, a Bill for equal suffrage passed the Lower House in Wisconsin. A movement is also on foot to secure a Federal amendment to the American Constitution which, if passed by Congress and ratified by thirty-six out of the forty-eight States of the Union, would operate in all the States simultaneously; the amendment was favourably reported on by a Committee of the United States Senate on June 11.

#### Other Countries

In Norway, women were given equal suffrage with men in June, 1913. (Previously, only tax-paying women over twenty-five could exercise the Parliamentary franchise.) In Denmark, a Bill giving votes to women passed the Lower House in September, 1913; if carried by the Upper House, it will have to pass both Houses again in the next Parliament before becoming law. In Iceland, a Bill giving universal suffrage to men and women passed the Althing on September 20, 1913. It will have to pass an extraordinary Assembly of the Althing next summer and receive the assent of the King of Denmark before becoming law. The International Suffrage Congress was in session at Budapest during the week commencing June 16.

#### Obituary

We have to record the loss of several strong supporters of Woman Suffrage during the year. We have already referred to the death of Miss Davison as a result of injury received at the Derby. Mr. Wyndham, M.P., died on June 8. The Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, who moved the Suffrage amendment to the Franchise Bill in January, died in the first week in July. Miss Honnor Morton passed away on July 11. Mr. F. T. Henlé, who had often skilfully fought cases for suffragists in the law courts, succumbed to an illness in the middle of August. Lady Knightley of Fawsley, who was for a long time President of the Conservative Franchise Association, died on October 2. Mrs. Atherton, an enthusiastic suffragist, who at her artists' shop in Bond Street regularly showed the VOTES FOR WOMEN poster, passed away in the early part of November. Suffragists will realise that the best tribute to their memory is the loyal and disinterested service of the cause of Woman Suffrage which they had so keenly at heart.

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## THE CHILDREN'S THEATRE

The promoters of the Children's Theatre describe the plays to be produced as written "with the express view of interesting the children themselves rather than their grown-up relations." But at the Court Theatre on Monday afternoon the "grown-ups" as well as the children were obviously interested. The three plays presented, all written by Miss Netta Syrett, were excellent; they were also charmingly acted, entirely by children, and the staging and dresses could hardly have been more effective.

The children in the audience enjoyed the whole thing immensely, and more than once one heard very audible exclamations floating down from some of the small occupants of the dress circle. The first play, "The Fairy Doll," holds also a subtle meaning for "the grown-ups," for it tells of the Papa Doll who thinks himself lord and master of all he surveys. They are old-fashioned dolls in more than their dress. In a very good song the Papa sings:—

"Emma, you clearly understand,  
I am your lord and master."

While the poor Mamma Doll replies:—

"I only live to please you, George,  
You are my constant care."

However, finally the autocratic doll is made to feel his own insignificance by his landlords, Rosalind and Barbara.

The dancing of the Fairy in "The Fairy Doll" was extremely good, as was also that of Cupid and the Shepherd and Shepherdess in "The Enchanted Garden," and of the Boy in "The Strange Boy."

One of the many witty sentences occurs when Nancy says to her doll, "You must look a bright, intelligent child, as I have to look when I go and see Aunt Sophie."

## FELLOWSHIP FUND SUBSCRIPTIONS

(Up to end of December, 1913)

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Subscriptions already acknowledged ..	1,312	13	9	Mrs. Audrey Marshall	0	1	0
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Miss A. H. Dalgleish	0	2	6	Mrs. L. Brooks	0	1	0
Anon.	0	10	0	Mrs. Manchester	0	1	0
Mrs. Ellen Portlock	0	5	0	Miss L. G. Lowe	0	3	0
Miss Mary Barnes	0	2	6	Mrs. Phipps	5	0	0
Mrs. Anne Gibbs	0	5	0	Miss Dart	0	11	0
Mrs. Maud Anderson	1	2	0	Mrs. L. C. Shilling	0	2	6
Leeds Profit on Meeting	12	0	0	Mrs. A. W. Given	0	5	0
Henry W. Nevison, Esq.	2	2	0	Mrs. Heriot	0	2	0
Mrs. F. Jenkins	0	2	6	Miss I. O. Heriot	0	1	0
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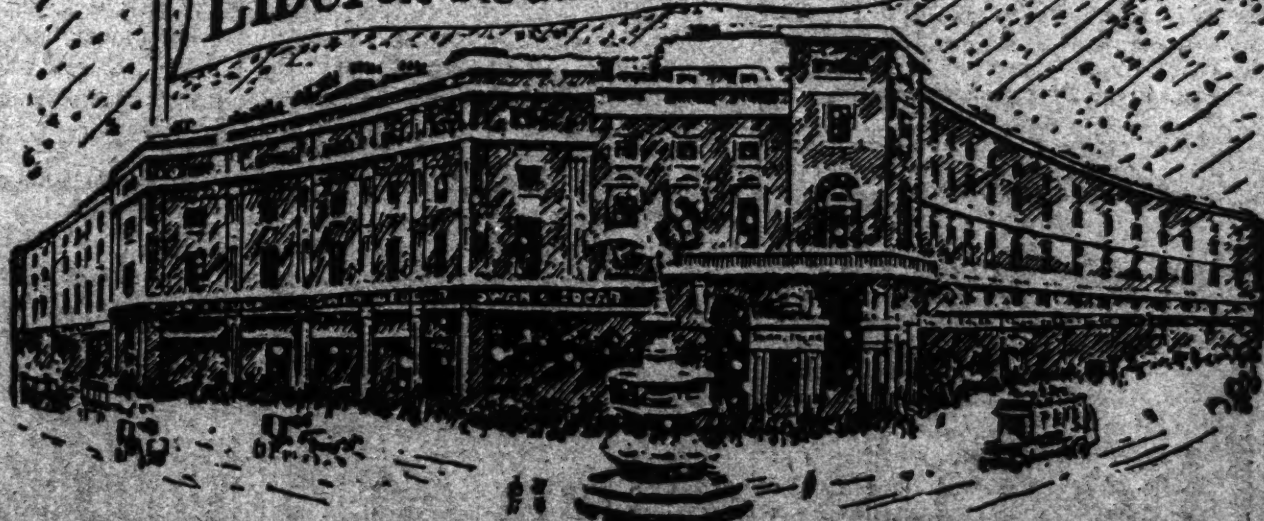
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## WOMAN'S PART IN WAR

The photograph reproduced here shows the central group of the bronze monument by the Dutch sculptor, Van Wouw, to the women and children who perished in the concentration camps during the South African War. The memorial was unveiled at Bloemfontein on December 16 by Mrs. Steyn—Miss Emily Hobhouse, who was to have performed the ceremony, being prevented by illness.

If anything were needed to prove that women's suffering in war time is at least as great as that of men, we have that proof supplied in the terrible story of the South African concentration camps. Originally established by the British with the idea of providing shelter for the women and children whose homes were devastated, these camps soon became infected with all kinds of illness and disease brought on by exposure, overcrowding, and hardships.

**20,000 Women and Children—4,000 Men**  
"Over twenty thousand dead women and children," says Johanna Brandt in "The Petticoat Commando," "stand recorded in the books of the Burgher Camps Department to-day as the victims of this policy of concentration."

"Over twenty thousand women and children within two years! While the total number of fighting men lost on the Boer side, in battle and in captivity, amounts to four thousand throughout the entire war."

### The Official Statistics

The official statistics of the concentration camps, as given in Miss Hobhouse's

book, "The Brunt of the War" (see official tables, pp. 328-331), between January, 1901, and February, 1902, alone, give 20,177 total deaths, of which 15,378 were children under 12, the remainder being women, and children over 12. Many deaths were also unrecorded. We give these facts because they afford one of the best answers we know to those anti-Suffragists who maintain that women should have no voice in determining questions of peace and war because it is men alone who do the fighting. If fighting were the only aspect of war, how small by comparison would be the suffering caused by war!

### OLIVE SCHREINER IN LONDON

(From Our Own Correspondent)

The Lyceum Club on Monday evening had the honour of entertaining Olive Schreiner at a Club dinner, when Mrs. Montefiore presided, and many well-known women were present to pay their tribute to the great writer. It was hoped that Mrs. Schreiner would speak, but though she looked very bright, and greeted her friends with eager animation, she declared that a speech was impossible. It was only through a fortunate if regretted indiscretion on the part of one of the speakers that the guest of the evening was roused to address the crowded room.

She had quoted the statement that before publishing her "Story of an

African Farm" Olive Schreiner had been visited by George Meredith, at that time reader for her publishers, and had consented to make the drastic changes he recommended. This brought an instant denial from the author, who very courteously but explicitly told how her very slight acquaintance with George Meredith came about casually after the book had been published, and said they had never even discussed it. This little explanation prompted Mr. Cunningham-Graham at the conclusion of his eloquent speech to ask for more, to urge that Mrs. Schreiner, "whom we all revere and love," should say something to her friends, should not raise the cup to their lips and set it down untasted.

### A New Race

"I have only one sentence," said Olive Schreiner, rising to this irresistible appeal. "I have only to say that I have no doubt about what the twentieth century will bring, because of the beautiful young women that are growing up, and the beautiful young men."

"I did that!" cried Mr. Cunningham-Graham triumphantly, when the applause had subsided. "Now, three cheers!" and the cheers were given with what the Club dining-room described as unprecedented fervour. It was pleasant to hear the tributes paid by the different speakers, from Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's "The name of Olive Schreiner is a synonym for earnestness and sincerity," to the reiterated quotation from many letters the Chairwoman had received: "I shall never forget how much Olive Schreiner has helped me"—but at the end, after Mrs. Montefiore had spoken, and Mrs. Bentoul Eiler and Mrs. Havelock Ellis, all with great feeling, one still realised that "the all would never be told."

M. L.

## HONOURS FOR WOMEN

(From a Correspondent.)

The lack of honours, titles, and decorations for women has been commented upon several times lately in the Press. Even those knightly orders and badges which used to be bestowed upon women—such as the Order of the Garter and the Collar of SS.—are now confined to men. The only woman in the whole British dominions worthy of sharing the Garter with Englishmen is the Queen Consort, and only a few recent Sovereigns have bestowed it even upon her. But strangely enough, the oddest order of "Christian chivalry"—the Order of St. John of Jerusalem—which from the first admitted women into its ranks, has never ceased to do so. Two members of the Order, the Duchess of Bedford, who is among the senior Ladies-of-Grace, and Miss M. A. R. Tucker, who is a senior Lady-of-Justice, resisted the payment of taxes in the year that has just closed. The Duchess of Bedford is a vice-president of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, and so is Susan Connors of Malmesbury, another member of the Order. Lady Knightley of Fawley, whose death we have had regretfully to record this year, was also a distinguished Lady-of-Grace, and first president of the Conservative Franchise Association.

### Florence Nightingale's Honours

On the roll of deceased members there is another strong Suffragist—Florence Nightingale. Perhaps few things show so strikingly the utter neglect of women's work in the world, however distinguished and meritorious, as the story of Florence Nightingale's "honours." The nation subscribed £50,000 for her, as it has subscribed similar and larger sums for public men, especially for sailors and soldiers, in the past and the present. Unlike these men, she gave the money for nursing purposes. She built no fine house and founded no great family. Apparently this very fact made the offer of titular honours unsuitable! Under a queen, Florence Nightingale received no honour. Edward VII. bestowed upon her the Order of Merit when she was too old to understand the favour; she had besides the Royal Red Cross Order; but the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, which might have bestowed upon her forty years ago the Cross of this the oldest Hospitaller Order in the World, waited till 1904 to instal her as a Lady-of-Grace, and she was never promoted to the grade of Justice. Such instances make honours cheap!

## WOMEN VOTERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST

That the Times now recognises at last the prominence of the woman suffrage movement is shown in the special Pacific Coast supplement issued by that paper last Wednesday. The movement is dealt with both in the preliminary survey with which the number opens, as well as in special articles written on the women and their use of the vote in the three enfranchised Pacific Coast States—Oregon, California, and Washington, and in the territory of Alaska.

The writer of the preliminary article admits frankly that "in all matters appertaining to education and to the improvement of the social conditions of the people, these Western States have shown themselves progressive." And he goes on to point out that in these States the women are enfranchised, that "the results have been satisfactory," and that in California "the register shows that 70 per cent. of the women registered to 80 per cent. of the men," while "five out of 34 counties show a larger percentage of women than of men registered."

In Oregon, the same writer mentions, the minimum wage law has been passed, which, remarks the author of the special article on Oregon, is "the most advanced piece of industrial legislation on the statute books of the United States."

### British Columbia Hopeful

The writers of the special articles are, as might be expected, still more enthusiastic. In these articles are enumerated the various laws passed since the women had a voice in public affairs, the estimated number of the women who use their votes, the effect generally of their enfranchisement, and the probable chances of their success elsewhere. With regard to the latter point, one writer says that "many indications point to the speedy removal of their disability" in the case of the women of British Columbia, "the only Pacific Coast territory north of Mexico where women are not enfranchised."

### A Judge's Opinion

Judge William W. Morrow, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, is quoted in one article as saying:—

"I find that many women who did not desire to vote upon all questions, now that they have been given the right, are exercising it with a high sense of duty, and that their exercise of the right is having a beneficial influence on political affairs."



## COMPARISON OF PUNISHMENTS

## LIGHT SENTENCES

## Assault on a Woman

The *Evening Standard* (December 29) reports case of a labourer charged at Canning Town with assaulting his mother-in-law. She complained of his using bad language, and he hit her on the shoulder and face, knocking out a tooth. When she fell down he kicked her on the back of her head.

Sentence: Fine of 40s.

## The Lives of Sailors

The *Pioneer* (Woolwich) of December 12 reports case of a shipmaster summoned by the Board of Trade for arriving at the Port of London carrying as deck cargo heavy wood goods, contrary to the Merchant Shipping Act. Mr. Symmons said he did not think defendant meant to break the law, but he must deal with the offence as a serious one, because it concerned the safety of sailors.

Sentence: Fine of £3 and £3 3s. costs.

## Neglect of Wife and Family

The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* (December 12) reports case of a man charged at the Barnsley Borough Police Court with neglecting his wife and family. He had got through £900 in five years with drink and gambling. There were five young children in a neglected state, and the house was almost devoid of furniture. He had drawn his wife's maternity benefit and spent it, not even paying the midwife.

Sentence: Two months' imprisonment.

## HEAVY SENTENCES

## Assault on the Police

The *Evening Standard* (December 29) reports case of a labourer charged at Highgate with assaulting the police on Saturday night. The crowd helped him to escape, but he was afterwards arrested in a house.

Sentence: Two months' imprisonment.

## A Stockbroker's Scarf Pin

The *Daily Herald* (December 20) reports case of an ex-waiter charged at the Mansion House with stealing from the Cannon Street Hotel a £25 pearl scarf pin, the property of a member of the Stock Exchange. He pleaded guilty.

Sentence: Six months' hard labour.

## Receiving Stolen Goods

The *Times* (December 19) reports case of a barman, aged 22, charged before Mr. Wallace at the London Sessions with receiving part of the proceeds of a burglary at Tulsa Hill. He had been convicted previously.

Sentence: Eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CASE OF ASSAULT AT DORNOCH  
Sheriff's Allusion to Woman Suffrage

A correspondent writes:—

Last Tuesday, a case which aroused some excitement was tried in the Sheriff's Court at Dornoch by Sheriff George Campbell and a jury. The libel set forth two charges against Sutherland Watson, a nice-looking young man, a groom in Dornoch. The first charge was one of attempt to ravish, and the second one of indecent assault upon a young girl, a field-worker belonging to Alness who had not long been resident in the district.

Mr. MacAulay, solicitor, Golspie, defended the accused, the case occupying the whole day and evening. The evidence being of a delicate nature, the Sheriff invited the public who crowded the court room to withdraw, and all responded. A few privileged people subsequently gained admission on application, and thus details subsequently leaked out, including several incidents of a rather interesting nature to the general public.

A very interesting point was raised early in the day on the question of *alibi*, which the Sheriff decided in favour of the Crown, but which the accused's agent cleverly negated by a judicious handling of the evidence towards the close of the case. Again, there was the unusual spectacle of the Public Prosecutor asking the judge to commit one of the Crown witnesses to prison for hedging, and also because the man was the worse for liquor.

Apparently the Prosecutor, from his anxiety, attached great store to this man's evidence. The Sheriff took the man in hand, but being convinced that he was giving his evidence in anything but a straightforward way, the Sheriff ordered his removal to the Police Office, where he was placed under the charge of a constable till he would "cool." An hour or two after the man was recalled, and gave his evidence in a subdued and acceptable manner.

Some of the public gained admission to hear the sentence. The jury's decision was "Not proven" on the first charge, and "Guilty of common assault" on the second charge, a decision which many of the crowd assembled outside received with loud and prolonged cheering.

## Why Women Demand Votes

The Sheriff, upset at such a demonstration, ordered the police to interfere till he could pass sentence, which was a fine of £20 or forty days' imprisonment. He admonished severely on the levity with which some of the Crown witnesses looked upon the charge. He further remarked that it was when cases of such a nature as that before him occurred at the very door that one became conscious of the reason that lay behind the agitation amongst the women of our land for a voice in the management of its affairs, and particularly where it directly affected women.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN SCOTLAND

## GLASGOW CORPORATION AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE

A deputation of electors organised by the Northern Men's Federation is to visit London in February in order to urge upon the Prime Minister the necessity of dealing with the Woman Suffrage question. On the Tuesday before Christmas Day, the Glasgow City Council, after a somewhat warm discussion, agreed to be represented officially in this deputation; and Lord Provost Stevenson and Bailie McMillan, the senior magistrate, were appointed to serve as the Council's representatives.

## The Discussion

Councillor Rosslyn Mitchell, moving that the Council should be represented on the deputation, urged that the Corporation of Glasgow had never taken a limited view of its powers, and had been in the van in all reforms, including the Reform Bill of 1832. It had been foremost among the corporations of the world in the amendment of the incidence of taxation, and, in spite of opposition, it had stood out prominently on behalf of temperance.

Mr. Alston, who seconded the proposal, reminded members that the Bill demanded by Suffragists granted the franchise to women only on equal terms with male electors. That meant that if a woman carried on a business or was a householder she would be entitled to a vote. It was

absurd to suggest that the Corporation had no right to spend money on a deputation because all the citizens were not agreed on the question it was to support. The Council had never sent a deputation on a question on which all the citizens were agreed.

## The Division

Mr. Bruce Murray moved, and Mr. James Young seconded, the previous question. In the division 80 voted in favour of the proposal and 27 against it, four declining to vote.

The Council's representatives were then chosen as above.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN EDINBURGH

The two Liberal constituencies of South and Central Edinburgh continue to be assailed with vigour by the Edinburgh branch of the Northern Men's Federation, with their war cry: "Votes for Women in the King's Speech or the resignation of the Government!"

The deputation who waited recently upon Mr. Lyell, the member for South Edinburgh, were profoundly dissatisfied with his anti-Suffragist attitude. Councillor Cameron differed strongly from his contention that there was a majority in the country against Woman Suffrage, and said that every man he met, with few exceptions, was in favour of it. He concluded by assuring Mr. Lyell that the Federation "meant business and would see the thing through."

## Chapter 6

A Bar of Fels-Naptha soap, costing 2½d. is almost as good as a char-woman for a day.

It saves all the scrubbing and most of the rubbing.

The Fels-Naptha does nine-tenths of the work while the clothes are soaking. The dirt is quietly loosened between every thread and all comes out in the rinsing.

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## THE REVOLUTIONARIES

## IN THE COURTS

**Monday, December 22.**—At the Cheltenham Police Court, charged with setting fire to an unoccupied house, Miss "Red" and Miss "Black," remanded in custody.

**Tuesday, December 23.**—At the Thames Police Court, before Mr. Leicester, charged with assault and obstruction, Miss Zelle Emerson and Miss Nellie Godfrey, charges dismissed. Mr. Henry Jones, charged with obstruction, bound over.

**Monday, December 29.**—At the Feltham Police Court, summoned for keeping a manservant, two dogs and a carriage without licences, Princess Sophia Duleep Singh, fined in all £12 10s. and costs.

At the Cheltenham Police Court, Miss "Red" and Miss "Black" failed to respond to their names; they had been released on licence.

**Tuesday, December 30.**—At the Thames Police Court, Inspector Potter summoned for assaulting Mr. Robert Atkinson in connection with Bow Suffrage demonstration; case adjourned.

## MISS LILIAN LENTON?

On December 22, two Suffragists were charged at the Cheltenham Police Court with setting fire to an unoccupied house, Alstone Lawn. They refused to give their names, and were known as Miss "Red" and Miss "Black"; they were remanded in custody till December 29. On Christmas Day the two were released on licence from Winchester Gaol after a hunger strike. It was reported that Miss "Red" had been identified as Miss Lilian Lenton. On December 29 the two Suffragists failed to respond when their case again came before the Police Court at Cheltenham; warrants were issued for their arrest. It was stated that there was now some doubt as to Miss "Red" really being Miss Lenton, as, although there was a facial resemblance, all the tests of identification did not tally with the records made of Miss Lenton.

## EVEN RUSSIA!

The *Christian Commonwealth* mentions a report that meetings are being organised in Russia to protest against the torture of Englishwomen by Englishmen.

## COERCION IN 1862

"An Awakened Anti" writes:—History seems bent on repeating itself in spite of our boasted education and civilisation. Surely are we seeing to-day in the Cat and Mouse Act and Forcible Feeding a return to the whipping post and the tyranny of that section of mankind under the worst bondage of all, that of blindness to all sense of honour and justice.

The following is a copy of the warrant issued by Major Waldron, of Dover, in 1862. The Quakers, as was their wont, prophesied against him, and saw, as they supposed, the fulfilment of their prophecy when, many years after, he was killed by the Indians:—

"To the Constables of Dover, Hampton, &c., and until these vagabond Quakers are carried out of this jurisdiction, you, and every one of you, are required, in the King Majesty's name, to take these vagabond Quakers, Anne Coleman, Mary Tomkins, and Alice Ambrose, and make them fast to the cart's tail, and driving the cart through your several

towns, to whip them upon their naked backs not exceeding ten stripes apiece on each of them, in each town; and so to convey them from Constable to Constable till they are out of this jurisdiction, as you will answer it at your peril; and this shall be your warrant.—RICHARD WALDRON. Dated at Dover, December 22, 1862."

This warrant was executed only at two places; at the third place the Constable refused to obey it. He was sustained by the townspeople, who were under the influence of Major Robert Pike, the leading man in the lower valley of the Merrimack, who stood far in advance of his time as an advocate of religious freedom and an opponent of ecclesiastical authority.

## REVOLUTIONARY ACTIONS

The following incidents have been attributed to Suffragists during the week:—

**Monday, December 22.**—Test tubes of phosphorus put into pillar-boxes at Nottingham, several letters burnt, Suffragists suspected.

**Saturday, December 27.**—Three hayricks destroyed near Cardiff, Suffrage messages found.

**Monday, December 29.**—Damage estimated at £800 caused by fire at Alderstead Farm, Merstham, Redhill, four ricks and a threshing machine destroyed and farm buildings and other ricks damaged. Suffrage literature found.

## TAX RESISTANCE OF A PRINCESS

At the Feltham Police Court last Monday Princess Sophia Duleep Singh was summoned for keeping a manservant, two dogs, and a carriage without licences. The Princess, who was accompanied by several members of the Women's Tax Resistance League, admitted the charge and made the following statement:—

"I wish to say that I am unable conscientiously to pay money to the State, as I am not allowed to exercise any control over its expenditure; neither am I allowed any voice in the choosing of Members of Parliament, whose salaries I have to help to pay. This is very unjust. When the women of England are enfranchised and the State acknowledges me as a citizen I shall, of course, pay my share willingly towards its upkeep. If I am not a fit person for the purpose of representation, why should I be a fit person for taxation? Taxation without representation is tyranny. It is altogether a great injustice that women should be called upon to pay these taxes, and, as already stated, it is quite impossible for me conscientiously to do so."

Evidence was given that the Princess had been previously fined on similar charges in May, 1911. The Bench then imposed a fine of £5 for keeping a carriage without licence, £5 for the manservant, and £1 5s. each for the dogs, making £12 10s. in all, with costs in each case.

The Princess said she wished it clearly understood that she would not pay these unjust taxes.

The Chairman: We understand. The Princess: And I don't say I will pay these fines, either. I suppose if I don't they will levy distress.

The Chairman said that was the usual course.

The Princess then left the court with her friends.



## OUR NEW YEAR MESSAGES

### TO THE PRIME MINISTER

Governments, like men, may buy existence too dear.—Macaulay.

Whoever has held the post of Minister for any considerable time can never absolutely, unalterably maintain and carry out his original opinions.—Bismarck.

Habit with him was all the test of truth, "It must be right, I've done it from my youth."—Crabbe.

### TO THE HUNGER STRIKERS

Women can do what men would not do, and dare suffering knowingly where men would shrink.—Dr. John Sutherland (writing on Florence Nightingale).

Pain pays the income of each precious thing.—Shakespeare.

**TO MR. McKENNA AND HIS OFFICIALS**  
Dare ye for this adjure the civil sword  
To force our consciences, that Christ set free?

Help us to save free conscience from the paw of hireling wolves.—Milton.

### TO MR. BODKIN, K.C.

Elbow: What is't your worship's pleasure I shall do with this wicked castiff?

Nealve: Truly, officer, because he hath some offences in him that thou wouldst discover if thou couldst, let him continue in his courses till thou knowest what they are.  
—"Measure for Measure," II. 1.

### TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Life loves no lookers-on at his great game.—Clogh.

**TO CABINET MINISTERS WHO DISLIKE BEING HECKLED**

It is not always palatable for men in

power to be confronted with their aims in opposition.—Morley's "Life of Cromwell."

### TO THE INACTIVE WHO CRITICISE OTHERS

Blind Mouths! that scarce themselves know how to hold  
A shephook, or have learn'd aught else the least  
That to the faithful herdsman's art belongs!  
—Milton.

### TO MR. HOBBHOUSE

It is not the insurrections of ignorance that are dangerous, but the revolts of intelligence.—Lowell.

### TO THOSE ON THE FENCE

God offers to every mind its choice between truth and repose. Take which you please; you can never have both.—Emerson.

### TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Again and again, in social, political and intellectual movements, the betrayer betrays; and the cause marches on over the body of the betrayer.—Olive Schreiner.

### TO THE FAINT-HEARTED

Those who would give up essential liberty for the sake of a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.—Benjamin Franklin.

### TO ALL FIGHTERS

This is the true joy in life, the being used for a purpose recognised by yourself as a mighty one; the being thoroughly worn out before you are thrown on the scrap heap; the being a force of Nature instead of a feverish, selfish little clod of ailments and grievances.—George Bernard Shaw.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### CAN RESISTANCE BE JUSTIFIED?

To the Editors of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*.

Dear Editors.—In reading Lester Smith's letter this week the following phrase rivetted my attention: "Even our commonest privileges have been won for us at the expense of revolt to constituted authority."

The last two words of that sentence held the key to many problems. Constituted authority. In other words, Might is Right; and the recognition and obedience to constituted authority is the Might of an accumulation of years of submission to laws which in the beginning may have been Right—and quite suitable for the conditions which obtained at the time of their formation; but which, through the passage of time and the change of conditions and the greater enlightenment of some of those who are subject to those laws, have come to be unsuitable and misapplied.

Constituted authority is a powerful factor in the economy of a household, a society, a nation. To bend to it is second nature to the average individual. Out home, our churches, our commercial, municipal, and national affairs are all conducted by constituted authority—and not even the bravest of us will claim that every form of it is perfect. There are bound to be weak points in the armour, and flaws which may be made right. There is bound to come a time when some of those who have submitted to constituted authority (because it is constituted authority, and because for generations past it has never been questioned) will fix their eyes on these flaws, and having realised the defection, will keep probing further into it until, being satisfied that what they think is faulty may by their effort be remedied, they at once set to work and accomplish that end.

It is a very much easier thing to defy authority in theory than in practice. Individual authority defied is serious, but to revolt against constituted authority is colossal; and yet in certain circumstances it is perfectly justifiable.

Is there anything more horrible, more revolting, more soul-sickening than war? And yet even those of us who in our heart of hearts would sweep away everything appertaining to war and its appalling and insupportable consequences have perforce to admit that war is simply open revolt against some form or other of constituted authority, which is deemed by

one side to be wrong, and which they are driven by a sense of justice to make right, even at the cost of hundreds or thousands of lives, of women left husbandless and senseless, of children left fatherless, and of thousands of instances of life-long poverty and misery, brought about by this admittedly justifiable course of making wrong right.

We live, move, and have our being in submission to, and by guidance of, a myriad forms of constituted authority, and for the very fact that human nature is frail and unreliable some of these forms are bound to be imperfect and to require revising and putting on a different basis from time to time; and if those who are responsible for the dispensation of an economy which, in the light of time and the better enlightenment of its subjects, has become strangled in its purpose—are invulnerable to ordinary and reasonable methods of appeal—then surely there is every justification and every incentive to revolt; and if whole nations are agreed that war is a justifiable proceeding, surely then there are great and noble and divine interests which may also justify open revolt against constituted authority, more especially when we take into consideration the fact that in no degree can the effects be compared with those of war.—Yours, &c., B. SANDILANDS.

### A WOMEN'S GENERAL STRIKE

To the Editors of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*.

Dear Editors.—May I be allowed space to correct a wrong impression evidently left on some of your correspondents by my letter advocating tax resistance as part of the policy of a general strike? When I advocated it I think I added the words "in the case of those on whom it is impossible to detain," and this would in all probability entail no disagreeable consequences.

Tax resistance could easily be carried out by taking a furnished house and resisting on the dog tax, even if (as appears open to question) one could not resist on house duty without detrain.

It is not at all probable that any Government (failing detrain) would imprison from five to ten thousand tax resisters if so large a number would come out. The result of Miss Clemence Houseman's protest, as well as the experience of others besides myself, proves this, and such a form of "strike," if carried out by thousands, could not fail to have a very good effect upon any "Anti" Government.—Yours, &c., CHARLOTTE E. DILLON.

29, Pembroke Square, W., December 21, 1913.

## HANAN-GINGELL

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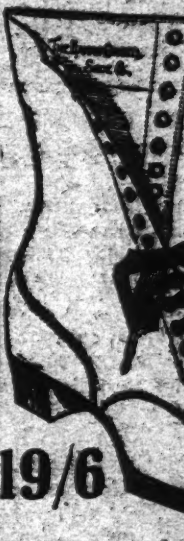
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AT EXCEPTIONALLY REDUCED PRICES.  
Every Article may be thoroughly depended upon for  
Excellence of Quality and Unequalled Value.

CATALOGUE UPON APPLICATION.

### WOMEN WORKERS

Haggoods Limited, 167, Strand, is already well known to men workers, but now it is going to make itself equally well known to women workers. On January 1 a new department was opened, with separate office and special organisation, to deal with the problem of the woman worker. Haggoods is not an ordinary employment agency, as they say of themselves they "begin where the employment agency leaves off." Really good posts are found by them, and their clients are not only

the unemployed, but those who are working and who wish to better themselves.

### AN ATTRACTIVE SALE

A sale that is well worth a visit is Marshall and Snelgrove's, January 5 to 24. The goods at such sales are always so excellent that it is difficult to know exactly which to mention, but the dresses at Marshall's are particularly striking. These, of course, Marshall's has a well-earned reputation for gloves, and many of these are now reduced in price.



## ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE

2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

President: Lady Forbes Robertson.

The new year opens with very happy auguries for the future work of this League. Not least among the enterprises begun is the association with *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. It is hoped that the weekly space will be a great convenience and help to the members and organisers, and that everyone concerned will take the paper every week now that we have, if not an organ of our own, still a recognised lot to call ours.

Our new "Men's Group" is in process of being formed, and it is hoped that all our good friends, and many not yet known to us, will rally to our aid now there is an organisation that will provide a sphere for their activities.

The Speakers' Class starts on Friday, January 16, further dates being January 23, February 13, February 20, March 13, and March 20. The classes will be held in the office, at 5.15, on the given dates. Miss Mayo will take the first course.

The Birthday Party is fixed for January 29 at the Empress Rooms. Full details of it will be given next week.

## COMING EVENTS

Mr. Pethick Lawrence will speak at the Royal Holloway College, for the R.H.C. Suffrage Society, at Englefield Green, Surrey, on January 29.

The East London Federation of the W.S.P.U. will hold a Demonstration, in connection with the Suffrage School, at King's Hall, Covent Garden, on January 4 at 8 p.m. Speakers: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and others.

## VOTES FOR WOMEN ON THE BOULEVARDS

According to the *Times* Paris correspondent, one of the little stalls that are always erected on the boulevards round about the Jour de l'An is this year devoted to the women's cause; and the Cabinet Minister who thinks to escape his responsibilities by running over to Paris for New Year's Day is confronted with scented soap labelled "Votes for Women" and photograph frames bearing "cogent queries as to the proper relation between taxation and representation."

## No Protest!

The *Times* correspondent adds: "This is the first time the suffrage movement has been seen in the streets in France, and under its present form it appears, so far, to have been received without any kind of protest."

Does he expect the Parisian *Minceur* to be as far behind the times as a member of the British Cabinet?

## THE WRONG AUDIENCE

Sir John Bann, speaking at the Jewish Institute last Saturday, is reported to have said that it was for his audience to do their part "to keep the People's House efficient and true to those principles of liberty which had made England great."

It is a pity that Sir John Bann did not number a few Cabinet Ministers among his audience.

## THE SUPPORTED WIFE

At an inquest held last week on a gold-blocker, it came out that he had been unable through ill-health to do any work for sixteen years, and that during the whole of that time his wife had worked to keep him. Yet although she thus shouldered all the responsibilities of the man of the household, it was he who had the vote, not she!

## What is Desertion?

According to the *Woolwich Pioneer* (December 26), a case of desertion was dismissed by the magistrate, Mr. Hutton, although the wife who thus summoned her husband deposed that he went away for a week-end two months ago and did not return, and she had to go into the workhouse. She had since seen him there, and he asked her to go back, but she refused because he had been cruel to her.

It is possible that if she had brought a charge of cruelty as well as desertion against the man, her plea might not have been dismissed. But in any case, it does not look as though she were the supported wife who figures as "unoccupied" in the Census!

## "WOMAN"—SEE "HOMO"

American Suffragists, according to the *Evening Standard*, are refusing to have the *Encyclopaedia Americana* in their libraries because under the subject "Eve" it merely says, "See Adam." "This reminds us of that very early edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in which the entry under "Woman" was "The female of Man. See Homo."

## REFORM BEGINS AT HOME

"Rubber horrors stir British," runs the head line. It is strange the way some people worry about things in foreign lands when they might better examine themselves. We feel that the horrors that are being perpetrated in the English jails are quite equal to anything that is going on in South America.—*The Woman's Political World*.

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## SHOULD WOMEN BE JOCKEYS?

It is reported that Turf authorities in the United States are prepared to consider the licensing of women jockeys if suitable applicants come along. In a country like ours, where the importance of the Law fades before that of Sport, a fight for the right to become jockeys would probably be even a harder one for women than that for the right to become solicitors. The Turf authorities have only to follow the lead of the Bench, and say that women never have been jockeys, and their exclusion is settled at all events until women win their votes, and thus confirm their equality of status with men.

## ANOTHER WOMAN SKIPPER

Readers of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* will remember that a woman skipper, Mrs. George Orme, has for some time commanded a schooner on the Atlantic coast. Another woman sea captain has just been appointed to the command of a 3,000-ton steamer to sail to English and Russian ports. She is Frau Von Banditz, widow of a doctor in Copenhagen, and has of course passed all the necessary examinations.

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## INDOOR GOWNS

Swan and Edgar's winter sale commenced on Monday, and it is well worth while starting one's shopping expedition from Piccadilly Circus and going in there first. Very large reductions have been made in afternoon and evening dresses, of which there is a great variety, and Swan and Edgar's is a first-rate place for them. However, there are bargains in all departments; the furs and warm coats seem excellent, and are certainly very necessary items if the present weather is going to last.

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**Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage**, 5, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.  
**People's Suffrage Federation**, 31-2, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tottenham St., S.W.  
**Scottish Churches League for Woman Suffrage**, 11, Howe Street, Edinburgh.  
**Scottish Federation for Women's Suffrage**, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.  
**Spiritual Militancy League**, 46, Queen's Road, Baywater, W.  
**Suffrage Atelier**, Office: 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. Studio: 6, Stanlake Villas, Shepherd's Bush, W.  
**Suffrage Club**, 3, York Street, St. James', S.W.  
**"Suffrage First" Committee**, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.  
**Suffragist Churchwomen's Protest Committee**, 21, Downside Crescent, Hamstead, N.W.  
**United Religious Woman Suffrage Societies**, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.  
**Votes for Women Fellowship**, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.  
**Women Sanitary Inspectors' Suffrage Society**, 43, Gutherland Avenue, W.  
**Women's Freedom League**, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.  
**Women's Aliant Co-operation for Freedom**, 10, Southfield Road, Highbury, W.C.  
**Women's Social and Political Union**, Lincoln's Inn House, Highbury, W.C.  
**Women's Tax Resistance League**, 10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.  
**Women Teachers' Franchise Union**, 27, Marlin Road, Lee, S.E.  
**Women Writers' Suffrage League**, Gordon Buildings, Highbury, W.C.